

# REMARKS

MADE IN

## TRAVELS

THROUGH

*FRANCE & ITALY.*

With many Publick INSCRIPTIONS.

---

Lately Taken

By a Person of Quality.

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L O N D O N,

Printed for **Thomas Basset** at the  
*George*, near *St. Dunstan's Church* in  
*Fleet-street*, 1693.





*Wm. Bromley.  
1664-1732*

**REMARKS**  
**IN THE**  
**GRANDE TOUR**  
**OF**  
**FRANCE and ITALY.**

237

1813

1814

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THE  
PREFACE.

**I**T is not in Italy alone this  
Maxim prevails, L'u-  
sanze invecchiate di-  
ventano Leggi. The  
Empire, or rather Tyranny of  
Custom is more largely extended.  
'Tis chiefly in Deference to that,  
the Author troubles himself, and  
the World with a Preface; though  
perhaps it may be thought in some  
respects necessary to accompany  
the following Sheets. For, consi-  
dering how many have with good

## The Preface.

Judgment, and great Accuracy described the Grande Tour, especially the Voyage of Italy, it may be believed nothing can here be super-added, and that these Observations are merely Transcripts, not new. To remove which Prejudice, this is to assure the Reader, Transcribing from others has been throughout studiously avoided; it was a Task too dry, and too tedious for a Traveller, and the Author not under any Temptation of doing it; for when this Journal was writ, he had no Intentions of making it publick, and now is above the proposing an Advantage to himself thereby.

The Method will appear different from what others have taken, the Remarks consisting most of

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## The Preface.

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of Publick Inscriptions, and what  
have been the Subjects of other  
Books are barely hinted at here.  
How grateful this Work will be  
to the World, the Author cannot  
foretel, neither is he much sollicit-  
tous. It is plain from the conceal-  
ing his Name, he seeks not gain-  
ing himself a Reputation by it. In  
short, if the Reader receive a  
Satisfaction in reading these Re-  
marks, proportionable to the Au-  
thor's in collecting, he will not  
blame the making them Publick.

REMARKS

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LICENSED,

*February 20. 1691.*

Rob. Midgley.

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# REMARKS

OF

FRANCE & ITALY.

**G**oing from *London* in the *Dover-Coach*, I baited at *Dartford*, a little *Dartford*. Market-Town, in the County of *Kent*, and lodged at *Rocheſter*, an Episcopal Seat in the *Rocheſter*: ſame County. The Cathedral-Church is plain and decent, and the City appears well Peopled. When I left it, and had paſſed the Bridge, I was at *Chatham*, the famous Dock, *Chatham*. where ſo many of our great Ships are built.

Dining next Day at *Canterbury*, *Canterbury*. I ſaw the Cathedral-Church, which

B

is

is great and stately, the Body open, and free from Seats ; here is a noble Ascent into the Choire, (well wainscotted) by seventeen Steps, and seven more up to the Altar. In the Lady's Choire is the Marble-Chair, wherein the several Arch-Bishops of this Church are installed ; as also the Monuments of *Ed. the Black Prince*, *H. 4.* and his Queen, with those of divers Arch-bishops, and many other Persons of Quality. Under the Choire, is a little Church, which ever since the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, has been allowed to *French Protestants*, for the exercise of their Religion. The Palace is old, and ruinous, being rarely inhabited. Hence I went to *Dover*, the common Port to *Calice*.

Dover.

Which from the *French* Shoar answers to it. They are neither Places of any great Strength, tho' Frontier Towns: The latter is the larger, most Peopled, and the better fortified, though the Walls and Ramparts of both are decayed, and  
out

out of Order. Yet at about half a League's distance, is a strong Fort lately built at the connivance of our Kings, who, till then, would never, since *Calice* was under the French Dominion, suffer that Prince to erect any new Defences.

*Boulogne*, the first City on the *Boulogne*, French Shoar, lies on the Coast; it consists of an Upper and Lower Town; the former is well walled, and a Garrison always kept in it. Here I saw a Christening in one of the Churches, where, after it was ended, the Parents of the Child, and Undertakers scattered *Sous's* and *Liards* in the Church among the poor People that were present, they scrambling for them; a Custom, as they told me, almost peculiar to this City.

*Monsternil* is a little Town in *Monsternil*, Picardy, situate, as the Name imports, on an Hill, fortified with inner and outer Bastions, and a dry Ditch.

Abbeville.

*Abbeville*, in the same Province, is much larger, and a great Place for Iron-work ; it has Thirteen Parish-Churches , Sixteen Religious Houses, and 'tis thought Twenty Thousand Souls.

Crosses and Crucifixes are so plentiful every where on this Road, that from them alone an *Englishman* will be satisfied he is out of his own Countrey ; besides, the Roads are much better than ours.

Amiens.

*Amiens* is another very considerable City , and supposed to have in it at least thirty thousand Souls. The *Nôtre-Dame* (one of the greatest Glories of the *French Churches*) was built by the *English* ; the Frontispiece consists of a great quantity of most curious Imagery , finely wrought , and kept perfect ; it is high and lofty. This is a Cathedral wherein Canons Regular officiate.

Clermont.

All the Country hence to *Clermont*, (a City in the Isle of *France*) is open and champaign. Over the River *Oyse*, by *Senlis*, an ordinary

Senlis.

nary Village, I was forc'd to Ferry, the Bridge, that was broke down by the *Spaniards*, in the last Civil Wars, being not yet re-built.

Near to it, is *Chantilly*, the Seat of the *Princes of Conde*, whither the late P. retired, after the Civil Wars were ended; it is a noble old Castle; part has been pull'd down by the present P. to be built greater. The Gardens are very remarkable, extending two Leagues in Length, and considerably broad; in them are great variety of Canals and Water-works, as *Jettoes*, *Cascades*, &c. Many Fowls, as *Partridges*, *Pheasants*, &c. are flying about here, and several delightful Walks, with little Groves; in the middle of one of which, are Aviaries, where are kept Eagles and Griphons, &c. In the Fields adjoyning, may be seen an incredible number of Hares and Partridges.

*Lusarche* is a small Market-town in the Isle of *France*.

*Lusarche.*

St. Denis.

I passed through *St. Denis* ; in the great Church of the Abbey are reposed the Bodies of the Kings of *France*, as with us in *Westminster* ; and here is kept the Treasure, so well known by the name of the *Treasure of St. Denis* ; which I could not see, all the Priests being then officiating in the Chaire.

Betwixt *St. Denis* and *Paris* are erected seven Crosses at those Places where *St. Denis* rested himself in coming hither, after he was Beheaded at *Paris*.

Paris.

It were endless to attempt a Description of what is remarkable in *Paris*, and indeed unnecessary, so well known is it to those of our Nation ; so I shall mention nothing therein, besides a brief Account of the new Statue lately erected to the *French King* by the *Marquis de Feuillade, dans la Place de Feuillade* ; his Majesty's Statue is as large as the Life in Brass double gilt ; on a high Marble Pedestal, an Angel holding a Crown over his Head, and at his Feet this Inscription,

Ption, *Viro Immortali*: On the sides of the Pedestal are many Trophies and Representations of the King's new Conquests, cast in Brass in *mezzo releivo*, and infixed into it, with Motto's explaining them. On one of the Plates is the B. Virgin, holding a *Pixis*, Priests and good Catholicks adoring it; with this Explanation,

*Hic Laudum Cumulus*, Ludovico  
*Vindice, Victrix*  
*Religio, & pulsus male partis sedi-*  
*buz Error.*

*Paris* lies round and compact, not above a Mile and half any way long, the Buildings all Stone, or resembling it, high, the Streets are generally straight and uniform; it has four or five Palaces, belonging to the King and Royal Family, many Houses of the Nobility, and indeed nothing wanting to add to its Greatness, but a better River, which would bring more Wealth and more People, at present com-

puted to be five hundred thousand Souls, though here is little Trade, excepting what is occasioned by the great confluence of Nobility and Persons of Quality, of this, and from most other Nations, who make *Paris* their Centre.

Leaving *Paris*, I went for *Lyons*, and on the way, saw several Vineyards, and sweet Country-Seats, most having handsome Avenues, with Rows of Trees to them.

Fountain belleau.

*Fountain-belleau* is a poor Town, taking its Name from the Fountains thereabouts; it stands low, and in the midst of a great Forest, where is plenty of all sorts of Game, and whither the King usually goes every Season to hunt the Stag and Wild-Boar. Here he has an old Palace of very ample Reception. The Forest is very large, and in some parts Rocky, and abounds with *Giniver*.

Nemours.

*Nemours* is a small Town in the Province of *Beauce*. The Country hitherto for the most part plain and champaign; where it is otherwise,



wise, the Hills are not considerable. The Soil seemed rich and fertile, and divers Vineyards by the Road-side; but the Wine here is such, as to use a *French-man*, my Fellow-Traveller's, Proverb, will make an Ass dance, but not a Man laugh. In these Parts the Beggar's Oratory was, *For the sake of God, and the good Virgin.*

*Montargis* is situate on an Hill Montargis. in the Forest of *Montargis*, and thence derives the first Syllable of its Name, as the latter from *Argilla*, a sort of Clay much used by the Potters, and got in great quantity here. The Castle is on an higher Eminence than the Town, belonging to the D. of *Orleans*; the Building is ruinous, the Ascent to the Hall is by fifty six steps, and on the Chimney in it, is painted the famous History of the Dog that revenged his Master's Murder. The Painting is old, and something defaced.

I stepped into a Cloister of *Capuchin-Friars*, the Cloister and Chapel

pel were decent, but plain as those of that Order are.

Briare.

At *Briare* the Rivers *Loire* and *Seine* are conjoined by a Channel cut fifteen Leagues. The Design was, to carry all sorts of Merchandise to *Paris* by Water; the Work was great and chargeable, but well compensated by the Profit of it. The *Loire* is a noble River running about 184 Leagues, whereof 150 are navigable.

Cosne.

La Charite.

To *Cosne* and *la Charite*, the Country is something mountainous; but the Tops and Sides of the Hills are covered with Vineyards. In the Fields grow many Walnut-trees, and much of the Soil seems barren and full of stones.

Nevers.

Moulins.

*Nevers*, the chief City of the Province of *Nivernois*, is as famous for pretty little Toys made in Glass, as *Moulins* in *Bourbonnois* is for Scissors and Iron-work, as Razors, Knives, &c. which the Women take care in such quantities to carry to all Travellers that come in, and are so importunate to sell their Ware,

Ware, that there is no quiet for them. Here is the *Mausoleum* of the last D. of *Montmorancy*, who suffered for High Treason in *Rich-lieu's* Regency: it is erected in the Chappel of the Nuns *de la Visitation*, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, in the Year 1652. Twenty Years after his Death, by his Widow, the Dutchess, who founded the Nunnery. Here are two Statues of the Duke and Dutchess in white Marble, in full length, in a recumb-ing posture; there are others, of *Hercules* and *Achilles*, of *Riches*, and *St. Mary Magdalen*; in the middle, over all, an Urn, supported by Two Angels, and upon it his Coat of Arms, with a Coronet held betwixt two other little Angels. This Monument, for its Work, is greatly admired by the *Virtuosi*; it consists of a great quantity of Black, White, and Porphyry Marble.

Before I came into *Moulins*, I passed by a Monastery of *Carthusi-ans*, an handsome, as well as great  
Pile

Pile of Building ; the several little Cells whereof, with the Gardens branching out on all sides, like so many Bastions, made it look like a Spiritual Fort.

Ferrara.

Roanne.  
S. Saforin.

The nearer I got to *Lyons*, the Ways were still more uneven and mountainous, especially when I was at *Ferrara* ; for then I had nothing but climbing Precipices, and dangerous craggy Hills to pass ; some whereof were thick covered with Furz. That Town, as also *Roanne* and *S. Saforin* are in *Lionnois*, or, the Province of *Lyons*.

Beggars besought my Charity hereabout *pour la mort de Dieu* ; others, *pour l'amour du Saint Pere & la Sainte Veirge*.

Over a continued Tract of Hills I was carried to *Lyons*, the Sides of which were covered with Vineyards.

All along as I travelled hitherto, I could not but take notice of those great Indications of Poverty that appeared in the Looks and Habits of the People, as well as their wretched Houses.

Villages

Villages are more thinly spread in *France* than *England*; but the greater Towns more frequent, and larger than ours, and most of them have some sort of Defence.

*Lyons* is one of the greatest and Lyons. chiefest Towns in the Kingdom of *France*, ordinarily reckoned to have 120000 Souls; the Situation is irregular, in a Vale, and on the Declensions of the Hills, which encompass it every way. The Rivers of *Soanne* and *Rhofne* here meet together, and very much enrich this City, running through the midst of it. The Hills, and the natural Temper of the Clime, keep it very warm in the Summer, insomuch that the windows are generally of oyl'd Paper, which keeps out the Heat of the Sun better than Glass, but takes off from the Nobleness of the Buildings, that are very high, of a white Stone, like to our *Portland*, and the Streets narrow. The *Maison de la Ville*, or Town-house is a great Ornament, and Credit to this City, erected at  
their

their proper charges, for the Magistrates to meet at, for Courts for the Administration of Justice, and also for the Merchants to concert together upon their Trade and Traffick. It consists of two handsome Courts, not square, but rather oblong, lying one beneath the other, and below them the Garden. The Ascent to this House is noble by seventeen Steps. In the first Court is writ on the Building in Golden Capital Letters, the following Inscription, which is indeed a brief description of the City.

*Flumineis Rhodanus quàm se fugat incitus undis,*

*Quàm; pigro dubitat flumine mitis Arar*

*Lugdunum jacet, antiquo novus orbis in orbe,*

*Lugdunumq; vetus orbis in orbe novo.*

*Quod nolis alibi, quæras hic, quære quod optas:*

*Aut hic, aut nusquam, vincere vota potes.*

Lugduni

*Lugduni quodcunq; potest dare mun-  
dus habebis.*

*Plura petas, hæc Urbs & tibi  
plura dabit.*

There are many others in the lower Walk, and on the outer Walls of both the Courts, as well as in the stately Stair-case, leading up into a great Hall, and thence into a large handsom Room set round with the Pictures of the Magistrates of Lyons.

St. John's Church, the Seat of an Archbishop, is a great Fabrick, but plain, the Choire solemn and grave, not beautified with rich Hangings nor fine Pictures. The Clock in it is highly esteemed.

The *Jesuites* Colledge is a piece of Modern and Regular Architecture; in the great Quadrangle are several curious Dials, and such Painting as deserves better than to be exposed to the Weather. One of the Fathers courteously shewed me the Library, made in the Form of a Roman T, and acquainted me  
with

with their Method in placing the Books, which are very numerous; knowing me to be an *Englishman*, he told me they had several Books that were Writ and Printed in *England*; as, the Famous *Willis's* Works, and the *Polyglott-Bible*; which I asked, how they approv'd: He said, they liked the Work well, but Character and Paper were very bad; and thereupon, compared it with some others. Discovering I was going into *Italy*, he asked me, whether I had read my Countrey-man *Lassell's* Voyages; which, he said, he had often (to use his own Expression) *cum plurimâ, imò cum summâ voluptate*. Near to this Colledge is the *Charité*, a large well built Hospital, where all the poor sick Persons of the City are received, and carefully looked after during their Sickness. The Apartments for the Men and Women are distinct, conveniently contrived, and kept neat and clean. The Revenues are very considerable, as is necessary; there being generally



generally five or six hundred People in it. Here also such Children are provided for, as are dropp'd in the Streets, or left at Doors; whereof, they said, they had then in the House near two hundred, and many more at Nurse out in the Country.

The *Carthusians* Monastery is placed sweetly on an high Hill; where twenty two Fathers, and ten Brothers inhabit together: This House was founded in the Year 1618. Their great Chappel is not finished; that other they in the mean time make use of, is very neat and decent; near the Altar is an excellent Statue, representing a Father of that Order, holding a Crucifix in his hand, in an extatic Adoration of it. The Refectory a goodly Room, and beautified by many curious Pieces of Painting. Each Father has in his Cell three Rooms to himself, besides a Garret, and his little Garden: They live so reservedly, and converse so little together, that they are for-  
C                      ced;

ced, for want of other Diversion, to apply themselves to Mechanism, wherein, it often happens that some of them are excellent. They have good Vineyards of their own adjoining to their Convent, and their publick Gardens are very well. The *Mall* and *Belle Cour* is the pleasantest part of the City, being on a Level, and open, and the Buildings lofty and uniform.

The Convent of the *Carmelite-Friars* is well worth seeing, on account of the Galleries, set off with many good Paintings; some, Heads; others, Histories; as, of the eating the *Paschal Supper*, the *Passion*, *Resurrection*, *Ascension*, and *Mission of the Holy Ghost*, and the *last Judgement*, an extraordinary Print, but well coloured. Their Chappel has an Altar-piece all of Marble, and curiously wrought.

*Nôtre Dame de Fouriers* is the Mother-Church of *Lyons*; it stands on an high Hill, over-looking the City; it is old and small: One of the Side-Chappels has its Walls thick

thick hung with little Offerings that Votaries have made for Mercies and Deliverances received upon their Prayers to the Blessed Virgin.

Not far from hence is the *Minims* Convent, who have in their Chappel twelve fine Pieces of Painting; but those not to compare with what they have in the *Sacristy*, that are justly esteemed by all that see them. They contain the Histories of the Old and New Testament, and are placed in two Rows one above the other; those that represent the Old Testament, are in the uppermost, reaching round the Room, and are sixteen. Those of the New, are under them; but being only Eight, reach not so far as the former; and where no Pictures are, be the Doors to the Presses where the Sacred Vestments are kept.

I got leave to see the Closet of the ingenious *Monfieur Serviere*; which, to give it what is due, rather exceeded, than answered my

Expectations. To the Door of the first Closet was a Paper affixed, with this writ on it, *Mente & Manus factum*. In the Closet I met with divers short Latine Sentences, that were well suited to such a *Vertuoso*, and such Rarities ; among which, I thought none more apposite, considering his indefatigable Industry, than this,

*Nulla Dies abeat, quin Linea ducta  
superfit.*

Before he particularly shewed me any thing, he Prefaced it, by telling me, I saw in him an old Gentleman of 84 Years of Age, who, after having received five Musket-shots in his Body in the Wars, retired for Study, and made all those several Rarities he should shew me, with his own hands. I spent two Hours with him ; but to have exactly viewed, and particularly examined his Collection, would have requir'd at least a Week's time. He set himself in a Chair with Wheels,

of

of his own contrivance, and so ordered, that he was able, without the assistance of others, as he sat in it, to remove out of one Room into another, and turned short with much readiness. The Mouse and Lizard-Dials shewed the Hours of the Day, creeping backwards and forwards on two Plains, and continue that Course for fifteen Days together with once Setting. His Desk-Dial is also worthy Notice; where, by the motion of a Ball, the *Gnomon* turns round. His Engine for casting Bombs to a great certainty, deserves no less. He has almost found out a perpetual Motion; for it will last as long as any Matter remains. Out of this Closet he ascends with much ease in a Chair to another above, as well furnished as this. Here he shewed me an Experiment contradictory to Sir *K. Digby's* Opinion of the Sympathetick Powder, that it operates at any distance; for I plainly saw, that unless a due distance was observed, the Power of it availed nothing. He told me

also, That by his Experience he had contradicted that Maxim in Philosophy, *Idem Effectus non potest produci ex duabus Causis totalibus & contrariis*; but this he made not so clear to me, and is so opinionative, and subject to that Infirmary of his Age, Peevishness, that there was no discussing it with him. His *Montre des Inclinations predominantes* is very pretty; where, let any Person touch a little Ball that is put on a Needle (Mens Passions and Affections being writ on the Brim of a round Board,) it immediately turns to that Inclination whereto he is most subject; neither shall he by touching it never so oft, though thereupon every time it goes round, get it to fix at any other. In fine, there is such a multitude of excellent Rarities, both in *Mathematicks* and *Mechanism*, that it is without question he has brought both these to as great perfection as any one. He has besides great variety of curious Medals. Coming out of his Closet,

set, I observed these Verses on the Door.

*Inveni portum, Spes & Fortuna va-  
lete,  
Nil mihi vobiscum, ludite jam  
alios.*

Going into a *Barquie* (or little Boat) I went down the rapid River *Rhofne* to *Vienne* in *Dau-Vienne*. *phine*, and thence to *Valence*, in *Valence*. the same Province; where is an University for the Study of the Law; I saw the Colledge, consisting of one small Court, in which are the Schools, where the Lectures are read by the Professors, and the Library. Passing down the River, I had *Cevennes* and *Languedoc* on one hand, and *Dauphine* on the other; and rowing under the *Pont de St. Esprit*, a famous Bridge over this River, of 33 Arches, I came to *Avignon*, the chief Town of a lit- *Avignon*. tle Country belonging to the Pope, bought by one of his Predecessors, of *Jane Queen of Naples*, and Coun-

*tefs of Avignon*, which served for a retreating Place to several of the Popes during the Troubles in *Italy*. The Walls of this City are of a fine Free-stone, high, and pretty strong, the Guards in it not above an hundred Men.

The Countrey every where as I came along, very mountainous; yet many Vineyards, besides great numbers of Mulberry, and Olive-Trees.

Languedoc.

The Province of *Languedoc* is a poor, barren Country, mountainous, and full of Stones; yet in this sterile Soil, covered in a manner wholly with Stones, good Corn is got; *Ingenii largitor est Venter*, is visible here; for they have many Vineyards; which, besides the Vines, are thick planted with Olive-Trees.

Pont du Gard.

The *Pont du Gard* is one of the Noblest Pieces of Antiquity remaining; it was built by the old *Romans*, about forty six yards high, having Three Ranges of Arches, one above another; the lower is for



for a Passage over the River *Gard*, the other two for Aqueducts for the carrying Water through a Vale betwixt two great Mountains: This was built when *Nismes* was a Colony of the *Romans*.

At *Nismes*, a City in this Province, and before the late Persecution, eminent for the great Resort of the *Protestants*, I saw three considerable pieces of Antiquity, raised by the ancient *Romans*. 1. The great *Amphitheatre*, now ruinous, and at present there only remains of it, the Out-Walls, and some of the Seats within; the *Arena*, full of Tenements; yet from these Relicks 'tis visible the Building was magnificent, and such a Work, as even in this Age could not be compassed, but at prodigious expences, as well as Labour. 2. The Temple of *Diana*, one side whereof, and that End where the Altar stood, so perfect still, that the whole may be guessed at from them. 3. *La Maison carrée*, now so called, because square, heretofore

fore the Capitol where the Senate met ; it is pulling down , and a Church erecting in its place. The King is building a strong Fort on an Eminence a little above the City, to subject that, and to be a Defence against the *Hugonots*, that were very numerous in these parts, and that now are *New Converts*.

Montpelier.

*Montpelier*, another City in the same Province, very much celebrated by those of our Nation, for recovering to Health such as are far gone in the National Distemper, a *Consumption* : It is a pretty sweet Place, situate on a Hill ; the Buildings high, and of Stone, and Streets narrow ; the City encompassed with old Walls. The extraordinary Salubrity of this Air, is to be imputed to the Temperature of the Clime, and the Weather not subject to sudden Changes, though lying within a League of the Sea. At *Christmas* it was so warm there, that for several days together I dined in a large Room without any Fire, and the Flies were very numerous,

merous, and troublesome while at Table; yet other days I felt it cold too; for the Air being very clear, the sharp Breezes from the Sea, pierce; and I was told, that in the hard Winter 1684. many of their distilled Waters froze, as in *England*. The Cittadel is at a little distance, standing on a commanding Eminence, consisting of four Bastions, two Half-Moons, and a Counterscarp; the Bastions are not well lined, nor other Works strong, and the Garrison there kept, so small, that it is only *in terrorem*. Here is the most famous University of *France* for the Study of Physick. The Publick Schools where the Lectures are read, and Exercise for Degrees, performed, are meanly built; no one has Lodgings in them but the Chancellor: And near to them is the Anatomy-School; it is round, with a Table in the middle, and several Rows of Benches, one above another, like a Theatre, for the Spectators more conveniently to behold the  
Ope-

Operations. The Bishop of *Montpelier* is always Protector of the University. The Chancellor is of the King's appointment, and generally a professed Physician, he having a Duty incumbent on him, to read Lectures in *Anatomy* and *Botanickism*. Besides him, there are seven Professors that read publicly in the Schools, presiding in Disputations and other Exercises, and divide the whole Body of Physick among them to explain. The Chancellor has one thousand Crowns allowed him by the King, the other Professors not above two hundred each, and the whole of their Gains exceeds not four hundred. These *Professors* are elected in a very solemn manner: When there happens to be a Vacancy, Notice is given into all the provinces of the Kingdom, and any one that has been created Doctor in this University, has Liberty to appear as a Candidate. The Competitors go through a long course of Disputations; at which are present the  
Bishop

Bishop of *Montpelier*, and divers persons of Quality : After these are over, (which last at several times near a Year,) the *Professors* vote for the worthiest. This formerly was, and indeed ought still to be their Method ; but of late, though the Formalities of this Election are continued, yet Bribes to the *Professors*, or a Recommendation from the King's chief *Physician*, are surest to succeed; so mercenary are they grown, to the disparagement of the University, as well as scandal of Learning. There are ordinarily two hundred Students belonging to this University, none whereof are admitted without the Votes of the *Professors*, and an Examination of their Manners and Learning ; but the *Professors* receive such advantage from them, and depend so much on them for the profit of their Places, that it is rarely known any are rejected. They live in the Town, and are not obliged to any particular Habits ; but from their Matriculation  
must

must duly attend the Lectures for a Year and half; after which, they begin to do Exercises, which lasts about six Months longer; so that in two Years they commence Doctors. Their Exercises are said to be strict; but a Learned and Eminent Doctor among them, frankly confessed to me, that he never knew more than one e'er denied his Degree for Insufficiency, or Immorality. They are first *Batchelors*, then *Licentiates*, by a License signed by the Bishop, and afterwards *Doctors*. When they are made *Doctors*, they swear themselves not to be Bastards, nor ever to have exercised any Mechanick Trade, as if a Bastard or Mechanick would be a Disgrace to that Honourable Profession. About Twenty, one year with another, go out *Doctors*.

*Le Jardin du Roy*, so called, because when *H. 4.* lived here, it was his, is since given to the University. Here are many Medicinal Herbs and Plants. The Garden  
con-

consists of great variety of cool shady Walks, in which Persons of Quality of the Town divert themselves.

The Study of the Law flourishes less here than in other Universities.

The *Jesuites* are pulling down their old Colledge, and erecting a new one in its place. It is not half finished.

The Convent of the *Observants*, a little out of Town, stands sweetly, and they have a neat pretty Garden; their Cloisters, Galleries, and Chappel are rather decent than rich.

The *Recollect's* Convent is ordinary, but their Gardens large, and lie well.

While I staid at *Montpelier*, I made an excursion to *Frontignan*, a little walled Town, famous for the *Frontignan*, or *Muscat-Wine*. From thence I went to the *Port of Cette*, where the King has for some years past, been at almost infinite Expence in making a Mole to gain a good

good Port for the safe harbouring of Ships. The Mole is made of vast hard Stones, that are blown out of the Rocks near by Gunpowder; but after all Endeavours, there is such a quantity of Sand constantly brought in by the Tide, that few Vessels of Burden can ride there. However, they still labour at making the Mole, and discharging the Port of Sand. Hence are shipp'd the *Languedoc-Wines*. This part of the Country abounds with Vineyards and Olive-Trees.

Arles.

All along from *Montpelier* to *Arles*, the Country is open, and in it is made much Oyl of Wine. Entering into *Arles*, I crossed the *Rhosne*, by a Bridge of Boats. This is a considerable walled City, the Seat of an Archbishop, and a Place of such Antiquity, that a Father of the Order of the *Minims*, told me, it was *une autre Rome, altera Roma*. There still remain in it many things curious, and observable; as, 1. A Noble Obelisk, supposed to have been brought in *Tiberius's* Reign, and



and in the Year 1676. was erected on a large Pedestal, upheld by four Lions couchant, and on the sides of the Pedestal are four Inscriptions dedicated to the King. It stands in the Square before the Town-house, which is a new and handsome Edifice.

Secondly, The *Amphi-theatre*, whereof there is nothing now but the Out-walls, the rest being pulled down, and Houses built in the *Arena*.

Thirdly, Mr. *Lauren's* Cabinet. He is a rich Man, and has been a great Traveller, and spared no costs to collect Medals and other Curiosities he met with, which he shews very readily to any that desire it.

Fourthly, The Tombs, very numerous on each side the Road as one goes to *Marseilles*. They are large entire Stones, hollowed to receive the Bodies, with vast Covers of Stone over them.

Fifthly, The Chappel of the *Minims*, where in the Vault are seven Marble Tombs, in which

D were

were laid the Bodies of some remarkable Saints, and have now been there ( according to the *Lacristan's* computation ) many Centuries. In one of these is Water constantly springing ; which being given in Fevers, infallibly cures. In another, lying partly over it, there is Water that ebbs and flows with the increase and decrease of the Moon, and no one can discover which way it comes there. On these Tombs is excellent old Work in *Basso rilievo*.

Sixthly, The double *Balaster* of Marble before the High Altar ; where in *Basso rilievo* are described several Histories, as well of the New as Old Testament.

Seventhly, St. *Trophimus's* Chapel, built by the Saint when sent hither by St. *Peter*, to convert this Country, and by him dedicated, as appeared by an Inscription on a Pillar of black Marble, sent not long since by Cardinal *Barberini* to Rome, to the B. Virgin in her Lifetime, in these Words,

*Sacellum*

*Sacellum dedicatum Deiparae adhuc  
viventi.*

Under the Altar is this Saint's Tomb, and on it a most curious Statue of the Virgin *Mary* in full length in white Marble, holding her Son in her Arms, bearing on their Heads Crowns of Silver, set with Rubies and other precious Stones.

Eighthly, A great Vault going hence to *Nismes*, used when the *Romans* had a Colony in these parts. I forbear to enlarge more on this ancient place, and refer to Mr. *Sequin's Histoire de les Antiquities d'Arles*.

*Arles* is in the Country of *Provence*, and this part of it is generally rocky and barren, though some of it is more fertil, affording great plenty of Olive, Almond, Fig and Walnut-Trees, besides their Vines.

Hence I went to *Marseilles*, *Marseilles*. where I was much surprized at my coming into the City, to see the

pleasant *Cour*, a very delightful, long and broad Walk, set with Trees on each side, and the Buildings lofty, handsome, and regular. Here is an excellent Port, extraordinary safe, because so encompassed with Hills, that the Wind can never be prejudicial to the Vessels that lie at Anchor there, though the Mouth is very narrow, and sometimes they miscarry entering it. Here are already thirty six Gallies, and the King intends to make them forty; none of his Predecessors had more than twelve. In the *Arsenal* are Arms, with all other requisite provisions for fitting them out. The Slaves that row in them are a melancholy Sight; they are kept under strict Discipline when they row, and at other times far hardly, the King's Allowance being not very considerable; but then they have liberty to get what they can by their Labours, and go about the Town chained together with a Soldier to watch them; and many of the *Turks* have little Shops  
upon

upon the side of the Port, to which they are chained, where they work at several Trades and Merchandize. The King gives all possible encouragement to this Port, making it free; which has caused great resort hither, and occasioned abundance of Building within a short time. The City is so populous, that according to the common computation, there are in it, and on board the Gallies, 90000 Souls, whereof about 20000 are Slaves.

The *Exchange* is new built, not large, but very neat, where the Merchants meet; the Trading is chiefly countenanced by the *English* and *Dutch*, those of any condition among the *French*, disdain- ing the Profession, and others deal- ing only in little pedling Matters. The Native Tradesmen of *Mar- seilles* are particularly observed never to be very rich, and seldom to have regard to posterity; but de- light to live well, and enjoy them- selves, insomuch that no one that can afford it, will be without his

Country, as well as City-house; so that there are supposed to be 18000 little Houses ( which by a Term peculiar to that place, are called *Bastids*, ) near *Marseilles*; and about Four in the Afternoon in the Summer-time, when a Citizen has done his Days-work, and the Weather grown something moderate, he'll set his Wife on his Ass betwixt a pair of Panniers, in one of which shall be their Child, and in the other a little Wine, Oyl, and some Bread, and he himself drives, or follows at some distance to his Countrey-house; where they are entertained with Roots, Herbs, and Grapes, and their Ass with Vine-leaves till the next Morning that they return back. This City, and the *Provenceals*, heretofore enjoyed greater Immunities than the rest of *France*; all which were taken from them by the present King, and they now in the like condition with others his Subjects.

Aix.

*Aix* is the Capital City of *Provence*, the See of an Archbishop, an Univer-

University, and Parliament-Town, which is of very considerable advantage to it; for the great concourse of people that are brought thither on that occasion, bring along with them a flourishing Trade. The City is large, situate on the side of an Hill, Streets well built, broad, and kept neat and clean. Here Travellers cannot but take notice of 1. The *Cour*, in which are four Rows of Trees, and it so large, that both Coaches, and others on foot divert themselves, by taking the Air there. It seems both broader and longer than that at *Marseilles*, but the Buildings on each side not so great. Secondly, The *Parliament-Chambers* are fine handsome Rooms, all decorated with Gildings and Paintings, representing Justice, &c. Thirdly, and Fourthly, The two famous Cabinets of private Gentlemen, one consisting in variety of choice Pictures, the other, Medals. Fifthly, The Chappel of the Noble Ladies of the Order of *St. Barthol-*

*mew*; where one of them shewed me the following Relicks. 1. The Arm-bone of St. *Anne* (the Virgin *Mary's* Mother,) on a Side-Altar, enchased in Silver. 2, & 3. Those of St. *Thomas*, and St. *Basil*. 4. Two Thorns of Christ's Crown. 5. Some of the Virgin's Milk coagulated. 6. One of the Stones that stoned *Stephen*, with many more of the like kind: and on the other side of the Chappel, the Relicks of St. *Charles II.* of *France*, Founder of that Order; a little silk Girdle wrought by the *V. Mary*, and one of her Needles. Their hot Baths are used medicinally, as ours are, both for Bathing and Drinking; but not so capacious and handsome.

In the Great Church is a little Side-Chappel, into which, they say, if any Woman enters, she is immediately struck blind.

From *Marseilles* to *Thoulon*, the Road is stony and mountainous; the Mountains are so perpendicularly high, and hang over in some places,



places, that they look dismal, as well as barbarous, and extreamly barren ; yet most of them are thick covered with Possies.

*Thoulon* lies in *Provence*, and as *Thoulon.*  
*Marseilles* is the Port for Gallies and Merchants Ships, so is this for Men of War that serve on the *Mediterranean*, whereof here generally are Sixty, though the King's Navy (as I was told) consisted ordinarily of three hundred Ships. Here is the *Grand Louis*, (the Greatest Ship of *France*,) it carries 1500 Soldiers, and 120 Guns; those of the lowest Tire, have 48 lb. Ball, the next, — She is 64 yards in length, and has this pompous Motto,

*Je suis le plus Grand sur l'onde*  
*Come mon Maitre sur le monde*

Which may be rendred thus in *English*.

*I have on Sea the Chief Command,*  
*As my great Master on the Land.*

Here

Here I also saw two vast great Bombs cast in Brass, to be sent to *Genoa*, when the *French* Bomb'd it; of an oval Figure, each two Fathom long, and proportionably broad, and held an hundred Kintals of Powder; besides divers lesser Bombs. They are of such Dimensions, that they cannot be thrown out of Mortar-pieces like others, but are intended to be placed as near the Walls of the Town besieged, as they can be brought, and to be fired by a Train of Powder, and when either flies in pieces, 'tis expected it will not only rend & tear all within its reach, but will cause such a *Terræ-motus* as to dismantle the Town, and shake down the Houses. The Experiment has never yet been made; so it is uncertain whether it will answer expectation or not; however it will certainly occasion great Confusion, and strike Terror. One of these, they say, will hold eighteen Men together. The lesser Bombs receive generally 100 l. of Powder. The *French*, I was

was assured, throw them three, and sometimes four Miles, and at great certainty ; whereas ours seldom go more than one and an half, which made me the more narrowly view the Mortar-pieces, which I observed to be all Chambered. Round about this Port they were Building, when I was there, Store-houses of all sorts for the Ships, which are disposed in admirable Order, every Ship having her Cable fastened to an Iron-Ring that is in a Lion's Head of Brass, before her respective Store-house, and a little Canal is made for Boats to go round to these Houses, without coming in among the Ships. This was a Work of so prodigious Expence, as not to be compassed, but by a Prince who had Money at Will, and valued neither Charge nor Pains to accomplish his ends. Strong Fortifications are building about this Town.

Hence

Hence to *Frejoulé*, the Way stony and mountainous, though not without some Plains, and many Orange-Trees, large, and well hung with Fruit, which thrive well under the advantage of the Southern Sun.

*Frejoulé.*

*Frejoulé* is a little Town near the Sea, and of great Antiquity, belonging formerly to the old Romans; whereof there still remains a small (though now ruinous) Monument, and *Amphitheatre*, never large, of an oval Figure; the Foundations are very entire, and the *Arena* clear, not filled, as others are, with Buildings. Adjoyning to these Ruines, is a Cloister of *Dominican Friars* who have in their Chappel a Statue of our Saviour, when a Child, which they value much; indeed it is so curious, and looks so natural, that it deservedly is the admiration of all that see it. He that shewed it, boasted very much, that no Body could tell of what it is made: some guessing Marble, others Plaster;

ster; but from the Lightness, I should rather take it to be Wood washed with Paint. They came to it by this Accident; 'twas made by some Religious in Spain, and a Spanish Vessel going to Madrid, being pursued by Algerines, about forty years since, was then forced to put in here for shelter, and sold this to these Fathers, with some other Rarities, for fifty Crowns.

As you go from Frejoule towards Canne, on the Road, are the Remains of an old Roman Aqueduct, that carried Water seven Leagues.

To Canne, all the way is climbing on sides of great stony Mountains, thick covered with Pines and Firrs. Here, taking a Bill of Health, Worded thus,

That, *By the Grace of God, and the Intercession of the glorious St. Nicholas, their Protector, so many were parted thence, where there was no Plague nor contagious Distemper, &c.*

we were carried to Antibes, where

Antibe.  
is

is a commodious new Port making; and there taking another Boat, we rowed and sailed to *Niffa*. We passed by *St. Lorenzo*, where the best Muscat-Wine is made, and at a small distance thence, saw the River *Var*, that runs from the Mountains into the *Mediterranean*, and parts the *French* and *Savoy* Dominions. It is about a quarter of a Mile over.

*Niffa*.

Leaving this, we went on to *Niffa*, a little City in the Dukedom of *Savoy*. Here some Alteration and Change of Country was perceivable, from the Habits and Language, that were *Italian* generally, or rather a mixture of *French* and *Italian*; wherein the latter had the greater share in the Composition; and the reckoning the Hours, beginning at Sun-set, and going on to 24. Here I saw the *Domo*, a neat Church, and the Chappel of the *Jesuites*, that is rich. Count *Lascaris*, the principal and most wealthy Nobleman in the City, was pleased himself to shew us his

Pa-

Palace, well furnish'd with rich Hangings, Pictures, and Bass Reliefs in Marble. On the Declivity of the Mountains near *Nissa*, are many little Houses, that make a pretty prospect from the Sea.

The next Morning, embarquing on a *Genoese Felucca*, and taking a Bill of Health, which run, *By the Grace of God, and Intercession of St. Sebastian, &c.* we sailed by *Villa Franca*, the Port belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, and so to *Monaco*, a little City on the top of a Rock, looking down on the Sea, chief of the Principality of the Prince of *Monaco*. This Prince's Dominions extend not very far; he has only three or four small Towns and some barren Hills subject to him. In *Monaco* is his Palace, uniform, capacious, and well furnished with Pictures, Plate, and rich Hangings; and here he lodg'd and splendidly entertain'd the Earl of *Castlemain*, when he went on his Embassie to *Rome*. This Prince had been long under the Protection of

of the King of *Spain*, who laid such Impositions on him, that of late years he put himself under that of the *French* King, and lives for the most part at *Paris*, having a considerable Pension allowed him in *France*. That King keeps in Pay 600 Soldiers in this Garrison, and the Prince has besides a Company of *Suiss*, that are his Guards.

St. Remo.

The first Place of Note that I afterwards came to, was *St. Remo*, large, and full of People; but they appear poor. This Town stands on the Declivities of stony, barren Mountains; yet affords such an ample and delightful Prospect of Olive, Figg, Orange and Limon-Trees, and they so intermixed with Palms and Mulberries, that perhaps a pleasanter is no where to be seen. These Palms bear Dates, but not sufficiently and kindly ripened, and the Trees are chiefly nourished on the score of their Branches, which are shipp'd away, and sent to *Rome*; nay, into *Germany*, and other Places, for the *Roman-Catholics*



licks on *Palm-Sunday*; and are also sold at a good value to the *Jews*, being necessary at their eating the *Paschal-Lamb*.

Going hence, I passed by *Oneglia* *Oneglia*, (the most celebrated Place in *Italy* for good Oil,) and divers other sweet Towns belonging to the State of *Genoa*; such as *Luano*, where the Prince *D'Oria* has a Noble Palace; whither, coming by Water from *Genoa*, he often spends a Month in the Summer. The Palace was unfurnish'd, and only one Servant in it; so I saw nothing but naked Walls, and at one end of the Palace, where the Prince's own Lodging, with Closets, and other necessary Conveniencies belonging to it, is, they have a Draw-bridge before the Chamber-door. This was so unusual in an House, that I could not but enquire about it; yet was not fully satisfied what to impute it to, whether the natural jealous Temper of the *Mallars*, or that Cause the Servant assigned,

F.

viz.

viz. a Defence against a sudden Landing of the *French* or *Algerines*, (who, sometimes in the night on these Coasts, have carried away great numbers of People into *Barbary*. Not far from the Palace is a Cloister of *Carmelite-Friars*, built and founded by the present Prince's Father; in it is a very neat Chapel, paved with variety of Marble, and the large Pillars to the several Altars, are all of Marble, and the *Corinthian* Order.

Finaul.

Something farther on this Coast, lies *Finaul*, the only Sea-port that belongs to the State of *Milan*; it seems now a poor abandoned Village, having old weak Fortifications, and a small Garrison of *Spaniards*. The *Spanish* Gallies come not here as they were used to do, but make *Genoa* their Passage to *Milan*. Before I got on the Shoar, the *Felucca-men* gave me the following Cautions; not to walk near the Walls, nor point, nor seem to observe any thing, nor ask Questions about

about the Strength of the Place; for that the *Spanish* Jealousie would not bear it.

Afterwards we put in again at *Noli*, Noli. a small Republick, Tributary, and under the Protection of *Genoa*. The City is reputed very ancient, and built 300 years before *Rome*.

From hence we rowed to *Savona*, Savona. the second City of the *Genoese* Dominions, formerly subject to the Duke of *Savoy*, and whereto he still maintains his Pretensions. In and about it, most of the Noble *Genoese* have their Country-Houses.

The Wind, Weather and Water being adverse, kept us in *Warazzo* Warazzo. two days, a poor Place, and ill accommodated; but being weary of it, and the Sea not favouring us, we that were Passengers, after we had tried to get Horses, Mules, or Asses, and failing, with four *Harquebussiers*, hired to guard us against the *Banditi*, walk'd twelve Miles over the Mountains; and then ta-

Genoa.

king Horses and Caleche, were carried to *Genoa*. *Lassels* has so particularly described this City, that there is little to be added in my Remarks. It is situate on the *Mediterranean*, or *Ligurian Sea*, call'd by the *Genoese* *La Riveira di Genoa*. *St. George* is the Tutelar Saint, and his Croſs their Arms. In it I ſaw the *Strada nova*, the *Annunciata*, the Church of *St. Ambroſio*, belonging to the *Jefuites*, the Palaces of the *Seignori Balbi*, in the *Strada Balbi*, *St. Cyro*, the Church of the *Theatins*, the new Church of *St. Peter*, built in imitation of that at *Rome*, *la Madona della Vigna*, the Suburbs of *St. Pietro in Arena*, and there the Palace of *Imperiali*; and returning, the *Villa* of the Duke *D'Oria*; of all which, did I mention any thing more, I muſt tranſcribe the Travels of others. Here is an ample Proviſion for poor ſick People of both Sexes, and all Ages, in their Hospitals. The great Hoſpital is an Ornament, as well as  
Help

Help to the City, being stately without, and adorned within with much curious and costly Workmanship, such as the Marble Pillars, and Statues of the Benefactors, exquisitely wrought. The Place where the sick Persons are kept, is built Cross-wise, over the middle of the Cross is a *Cupola*, and under that, stands an Altar, where all the sick Persons from their several Quarters, and very Beds, may hear the *Mass* and *Vespers*. It is so capacious, as conveniently to contain 12000 Persons. When the *French* King Bomb'd this City, and beat down a great part of the *Doeg's* Palace, he, with the Senators, retired, and lived here. The Foundation is on a Rock, and they have been forced to gain room for it, by undermining, and blowing up the Mountains. In the upper Rooms, over the Portal, are several Apartments, where Married Women are put by their Husbands for Incontinence, or froward, ill living, and kept du-

ring Pleasure. They are under strict Confinement, not suffered ever to come down, nor converse even with their own Husbands, without the leave of the *Doeg*, and have no Windows but what look backwards; and for their maintenance, have only the Allowance of the House, (which is small and mean,) unless their Husbands are pleased to allow them more. After they have been thus kept some time, and given Testimonies of their Repentance, if their Husbands refuse to receive them again, they are sent into other Apartments, or another House in this City, (of which nature there are two more,) where they live like Nuns. They are usually put in an Evening into a Chair, and so brought; and I was told, there were generally in the Hospital 300 of them. The middle sort of People do most use these Conveniences; but those of higher Quality, frequently themselves punish their Wive's

Wive's Infidelity : And there now lives a Noble *Genoese*, who taking his Wife in the Act of Adultery, and having her Brother with him, the one with a Pistol shot her, the other her Adulterer ; and afterwards, both going to the Senate, themselves informed what they had done, with their Reason ; which Actions, though not commended, yet were not farther questioned. Another Hospital there is for sick, diseased Persons of both Sexes, and Boys and Girls that have the *Lues Venerea* ; and in the lower Apartments are kept Lunaticks. A Noble *Nosocomium* here is besides, where all sick Persons whatsoever that come thither, are *gratis* cured. And lastly, The Hospital for the Boys, which those Months they salivate, is seldom known to have fewer than 300 in it.

In the *Duag's* Palace are the several Courts of Justice, and Council-Chambers ; where I observed their Balletting Boxes, an excellent

Method for Freedom in Voting, being impossible the Suffrage of any particular Person should be known. Every one has a Ball like a white Thred-Button, given him, and putting his Hand with it into the common Mouth of the Box, can, without any discovery, cast his Ball on either side the Partition that is made in the Box; the one half is colour'd with *Or*, and the other *Argent*, this *Negative*, and that *Affirmative*. In the Armory well filled, and kept in good order, are preserved the Arms of the *Genoesian Amazons*, that went into the Holy War, the Leather Cannon, Halbert with two Pistol-Barrels, and a Pistol with seven, which can all be discharged at once, and a Breast-plate with 125 little Barrels in it, all to be discharged at twice, by two Cocks, one on each side. These two latter Curiosities were of the Invention of *Julio Cesare Veccherio*, who being a rich Citizen, and of great Power in the City,



City, by reason of his Interest among the Commonalty, plotted the destruction of the *Doeg* and *Senate*, and to have made himself absolute, in this manner; He designed to go into the Senate under pretence of delivering a Petition, and with these Arms under his Cloak, to have destroyed them unawares, and had five or six Thousand Men ready at his Command, to have assisted and vindicated him; but being by his own Brother discovered, he suffered for this his intended Parricide; and there still remains this Memorial of him, on a Pillar, erected, where his rased House formerly stood.

Julii Cæsaris Veccherii

*Perditissimi Hominis*

*Infamis Memoria.*

*Qui cum in Rempub. conspirasset,*

*Obtruncato capite, privatis bonis,*

*Expulsis Filiis, dirutâq; domo,*

*Debitas pœnas luit.*

*Anno Salutis 1628.*

This

The Palace was in a great measure beat down by the *French* Bombs, in the Year 1684, but is now again well repaired. Here are yet to be seen many Melancholy Monuments of that Tragedy, many of the Houses being not rebuilt. The *French* King keeps them so much in awe, that they dare neither increase their Gallies, (which are but five,) nor build new Forts: However, they have lately cast some new Culverins of a prodigious length, and have employed some fugitive *French* Artists in the making them Bombs for their future Defence. This Republick is at present under the *Spanish* Protection; the number of its Subjects is esteemed to be 330000, which they thus reckon; In the City, 80000 Souls, in the Villages and Cities on the West, 120000, and on the East, 30000; in the Isle of *Corfica*, 100000, where they keep two Forts; one at *Calvi*, towards *Genoa*, the other at *Boniface*,  
to-

towards *Sardinia*. They have only 150 Men in the former, and 200 in the latter. The Fortifications at *Genoa*, on the Mountains, are believed to extend 25 Miles. From the Expence they have been at in these, and making their two Moles, especially the new one, it may be seen they'll spare nothing necessary for their publick Safety and Commerce. The Revenue of the Republick is only 1200000 Crowns; but they are much in Debt; their Forces 4000. The Country along the *Riveira*, from East to West, 180 Miles. Very little Bread-corn is got in the Dominions of *Genoa*, it is so mountainous; yet it abounds with Wine, the best Oil, and fruitful Trees; but this want of Arable Land is supplied by the Sea, and the fat Country of *Lombardy*.

*Corfica* is among the Islands of *Corfica*. the *Tyrrhene* Sea, distant a hundred Miles from *Genoa*; but may be seen in a clear day from the *Ligurian*

*gurian* Coast. It is in Compas 400 Miles. The Inhabitants would be more numerous than they are, were they less warlike. The Island is plentiful, abounding with good Wines, and much Fruit.

Voltabio.

Taking Horses at *Genoa*, I went over the Mountains thick covered with Snow, to *Voltabio*, a small Town; where, in the very Streets, the Snow lay so high, that in the common Tract or Pad it was half way up to the Doors.

Novi.

Tortona.

*Novi* is a Frontier-Town of this State, *Tortona* of *Milan*. We were advised to take Guards betwixt them, to secure us against *Banditi*.

Pavia.

Through the rich Country of *Lombardy*, I went to *Pavia*, the Second City in the Dutchy of *Milan*. It is situate on the River *Treinum*, over which I passed into *Pavia*, by the famous Bridge that is covered Pent-house-like. Here I saw the Chappel where the *Frenchmen's* Bones, that were killed in the

the Battel of *Pavia*, lay. It was a Sight very surprizing, being in great number, and laid in order. I after visited the *Augustin's* Monastery, where they shewed me the Tomb of *St. Augustin*, the salutiferous Water in the Fountain by it, that works Miracles in curing the Sick; and the Tomb of *Severinus Boetius* the Philosopher. In the Cloister, near the Door that goes into the *Sacristy*, on two Marble Stones in the Wall, are these following Inscriptions, in Memory of the Duke of *Suffolk*, and Bishop *Parker*.

D. O. M.

*Capto à Milite Cæsareo Francisco,  
primo Gallorum Rege, in Agro  
Papiniensi in Anno 1525.4.Feb.  
Inter alios Procere, qui ex suis  
occisi sunt, occubuerunt duo Il-  
lustrissimi Principes, Franciscus  
Dux Lotharingæ, & Ricardus  
de la Poole, Anglus, Dux Sul-  
folciæ, à Rege Tyranno Henri-  
co*

co viij pulsus Regno, quorum  
 Corpora hoc in Cænobio & An-  
 bitu per Annos 57. sine honore  
 tumulata sunt; tandem Carolus  
 Parcherus à Morley, Ricardus  
 proximus Consanguineus, Regis  
 Angliæ à Regina Elizabetha  
 ob Catholicam Fidem ejectione  
 Beneficentia tamen Philippus  
 Secundi Regis Catholici Hispaniarum  
 Monarchæ Inuictissimus  
 in Statu Mediolanensi sustentatus,  
 hoc quaecumque Monumentum  
 pro rerum suarum tenuitate  
 Charissimo Propinquo & Illustri-  
 ssimis Principibus posuit  
 Septembris 1582. & post suum  
 exilium Anno xxiiij. Majora &  
 Honorificentiora commendanda  
 Lotharingis.

*Viator precare quietem.*

D. O. M.

Carolo Parchero à Morley Angliæ  
 ex Illustriss. Clariss. Stirpe  
 Qui Episcopus Dei; ob Fidem  
 Carbo

*Catholicam actus in Exilium,  
Anno 31. peregrinatus, ab In-  
victissimo Philippo Rege Hispa-  
niæ, Honestissimis Pietatis &  
Constantiæ Præmiis ornatus,  
moritur, Anno à Partu Virginis  
1591. Mense Septembris.*

Here is an University, and five  
Colledges; the Students not many.  
They wear Gowns of a Brown-co-  
loured Cloth.

About five Miles hence, is the  
*Carthusian's* Monastery, the Second  
of that Order; a vast great Pile of  
Noble Building, with so many  
Courts, and the Offices distinct be-  
longing to it, that it looks like a  
little Town. The Chappel is ve-  
ry splendid, the Architecture in-  
deed *Gothick*; but well beautified  
by most exquisite Art, and many  
curious Pictures, by the best hands,  
much variety of Precious Stones,  
and divers Altars well wrought  
with *Pierre comeffe*, very rich Plate,  
and in great quantity, and other  
suitable

suitable Ornaments for the Altar: But above all, the best Paintings are reckoned to be in the *Sacristy*. In the Rooms for Entertainment, are good Pieces; among others, there is one representing eighteen *Carthusian* Monks; some drawing to Execution, others executing, and others executed, and quartering; under which, is an Inscription in *Latin*, declaring, that eighteen *Carthusians* of the House in *London*, suffered so in the year 1535. under *H.8. Pro Libertatis Ecclesiasticæ Defensione, & Fidei Catholicæ Assertionē.*

All the Road from *Genoa* to *Milan*, was, at this time, (being *January*,) covered with a deep Snow, and the Weather severely cold.

Milan.

*Milan* is the Chief City of the best Dutchy of *Europe*, now belonging to the King of *Spain*. It is (according to *Lassels*,) Ten Miles within the Walls; but there are many Gardens, and other empty Spaces. It has two hundred Churches,



Churches, and three hundred thousand Souls. In it I saw

The *Domo*, with the Holy Nail fix'd in the Roof of the Church. From the Steeple I had a good Prospect of the City and the Country round, and could see the Mountains in the *Grison's* Countrey.

The Governour's Palace is rather vast than curious.

The great Hospital, built quadrangular, with Arches and Pillars round, is very stately; the Chapel neat and handsome; over the door is inscribed, That every *Monday* a Soul is freed out of Purgatory by every Mass that is said there. The several Apartments in the Hospital are very commodious.

A Pyramid erected by *S. Charles Borromæus*, where four Streets meet, with a Cross on the Top, in the Year the great Plague happened there, where was placed an Altar on the Pedestal, and Mass said daily for those that were affected with that Distemper.

F

The

The Gallery of the Canon *Sep-  
tala*.

The *Lazaretto*, containing as many distinct Apartments as there are Days in the Year. During the Sickness, none lodge in them but those of better Quality, and Tents are pitched on the Ground for others. The Building has Cloisters round; and 'tis confidently affirmed, That *St. Carlo Borromæo*, after a severe Plague, incessantly praying God Almighty, that he would give some sign before the breaking out of the like for the future, was heard; and since, it has been predicted by a breaking out on one of the Pillars, like a Plague-Sore and purging, which Signal they have twice received. The Pillar has a small Hole in the middle, which looks somewhat discoloured. No other Use is made at present of this *Lazaretto*, but to put Persons or Goods into, that come out of *Turky*, or suspected Places, to do their *Quarentin*.

The

The Seminary and Colledge of *Swissers* is yet imperfect; but when finished, will be very great.

I found some Difficulty in getting into the Castle or Citadel, and we were strictly examined, if not *French*; for if we had been, we were told by the Antiquary, that we should not have been admitted to see it, and that he should have been severely punished for bringing us thither; which was confirmed by a *Milanese* Count, who acquainted me, this was occasioned because of several Spies the *French* King had sent to observe the Works and Strength of it; five or six whereof, have been discovered, and now in Prison, and one, a *Benedictine* Monk, has been a Prisoner six years.

In the Church of the *Gratie* is a rare piece of *Titian*.

The *Jesuit's* Chapel is new and neat, but Colledge small.

Admiring at the Coldness of the Weather, an *Englishman* living  
F 2 here,

here, told me, that once in about four or five years, they have Winters extreamly cold, and the Snow has been known to lie from the middle of *December* till *May*. The Country is plain and so fertil, that they have sometimes four, generally three Crops of Hay from their Grounds, which are divided into such little parcels, and are so bounded by the Canals, that they may be floated at pleasure. In *Milan* there are 72 Convents of Women, and supposed to be 25000 Religious Persons of both Sexes.

The Women are observed to be so much more numerous than the Men, that according to their Compute, they are six to one. . Nay, I was assured, that for several years after *Milan* came under the *Spaniards*, there was not known a Male-Child born in the City; and I saw in the *Domo* a great Sconce of Brass holding 28 Lamps, which was a *Voto* of a certain Noble Lady to the Virgin *Mary*, for a Son; where  
the

the Lamps have burnt constantly for many years, till of late, that only some few are lighted, and the chief part of the Allowance for the maintaining them, alienated.

With a *Voitturin* from *Milan*, I set forwards for *Venice*, crossed the River *Adder* at *Canonico*, a Frontier-Town of the *Milaneſe-State*; Canonico. and having gone two Miles farther, came into the State of *Venice*; and leaving the City of *Bergamo*, Bergamo. which lies ſituate under the Hills called the Mountains of *Bergamo*, on the left hand, I came through a Countrey plain and well watered with the Canals, and abounding in Vines twiſting about the Trees, regularly planted in the Fields, to *Breſcia*.

This City is ſtrong, ſurrounded Breſcia. with good old Ramparts, and Caſtle ſituate on an Hill, that commands the City. Here again the Queſtion was asked me, whether I was a *French-man*? The State of *Venice* ſends a *Podetta*, or Governor

vernor hither, who lives in the Palace, or Town-House, ( a large Building, ) and is changed once in sixteen Months. They have a Guard of 300 Soldiers, and they changed every Third Year. The Crystalline Brooks ( *Lassels* mentions ) in the Streets, are small and narrow, the Churches neat and handsom; particularly those of *St. Lazaro*, *St. Afra*, and the *Dominican's*; in which are excellent Paintings by *Tintoret*, *Titian*, *Paolo Veronese*, and *Bassan*. But this City is most famous for the Gun-Barrels made Ten Miles from it, but sold here, so have the Name of *Brescia-Barrels*. The Iron they are made of, is got in the Vales among the Mountains that over-look this City, and is better for that purpose, than any other whatsoever.

The Beggars here entreated my Charity, promising to say an *Ave* for any Friend of mine in Purgatory.

Hence

Hence I went to *Difenzano*, a Difenzano. Lago di Garda Village on the Lake *di Garda*, after da to *Peschiera*, a strong Fort almost Peschiera. encompassed by the Lake. Here, though I passed with Arms, I was not otherwise questioned, than whether *French* or *English* ? This Lake is about forty miles long, and in some places, ten, fourteen, sixteen, and twenty broad, though in others again more narrow ; it runs into the Lake at *Mantua*, and is famous for a sort of Fish they call *Carpioni*, which they boast are to be had in no other Water ; but from the similitude of the Fish, as well as Name , I much question whether our *Carps* are not the same. The Countrey here is stony, many Vineyards , but no Snow to be seen unless on the Mountains.

This Road brought me to *Verona*, Verona. a large City, situate on the River *Addefis*, chiefly remarked for its *Amphitheatre* , reckoned the most perfect and entire of any now remaining ; it was first built

by the Consul *Flaminius*, and has been since, from time to time repaired by the City ; and I saw some Workmen, while I was there, employed about it. The outmost Wall is all down, excepting one small piece ; but the others stand in good order, and the several Benches are for the most part preserved well ; the *Arena* is handsome and open, not filled with Houses, as in other places. That at *Nismes* was undoubtedly much larger, though now there is less of it to be seen. In the *Domo* is an Assumption, by *Titian* : In the Church joyning to the Nunnery of *St. George*, the Altar-piece of the H. Altar, is of *St. George*, and drawn by the rare *Paolo Veronese*, a great Ornament of this City, and of whose Works there are other Pieces in this and other Churches.

Vicenza.

The next great City I came to, was *Vicenza*, where I saw the *Arcus Triumphalis* leading to the *Corso*,  
Count



Count *Vermarana's* Garden, the *Town-house*, and *Piazza* before it, the *Theatre*, built by that famous Architect *Palladio*, that will conveniently hold 3000 Persons. 'Tis built much like that at *Oxford*, in respect of the *Arena* and Benches; but has a spacious reception for the Scenes, and besides, is adorned with many (and some of them good) Statues, which that wants. It is now chiefly used for Dancings and Balls. In the *Ante-Room* to the *Theatre*, are a Centaur, a Griffin, a Bull, and a Dragon, made in Paste-board, which are sometimes brought out into the *Piazza*, where the young Cavaliers ride, and cast their Darts at them, in imitation of the *Olympick Games*.

In the *Dominican's Church*, is a very fine Altar of *Pietre comeffe*, well chose, and digested in good order.

The *Domo* is great and solemn.

The Beggars, that are numerous enough, even in this fat Soil, use  
this

this Oratory to obtain Charity; some promising to say an *Ave* for the Souls of your Parents in Purgatory; others, in general, for the Blessed Souls in Purgatory; and others again begged for the sake of the *Madona* and St. *Anthony* of *Padua*.

*Padua*.

*Padua* is a very ancient City, the Mother of *Venice*; but now the second of the *Venetian* State; the frequent Murders committed in it for many years last past, and continued, have exceedingly depopulated it. Of which discoursing one Evening with a Gentleman, that had lived many years in *Venice*, and no incurious Observer of the Republick, and its Policies, and telling him, I wondred the Wisdom of the *Venetians* could never put a stop to those Barbarities; he answered me, That they easily could; would they heartily endeavour it; but looking on *Padua* with a jealous Eye, as a great City, and potent Neighbour, tacitly gave way to

to them, as a Means to humble and impoverish the Noble *Paduans*, and besides, to encourage, by such Liberty of Revenge, a greater resort of Strangers; of which, he said this was an Argument, That if at any time any Noble *Paduans* were guilty, they punished them with Confiscations, and the utmost Severity; but if Foreigners, they were not prosecuted. The old City here has its Walls as well as the new; which is an Addition encompassing it, like to Suburbs; but, as Fortifications have been much improved of late, so the latter have most Art, and are of most Strength. Here I saw *Antenor's* Tomb, joyn- ing to the Church of St. *Lorenzo*; he was Founder of this City.

The University is a neat square Building, with Rows of Cloisters within above & below: The Schools for Law and Physick, are handsome Rooms, and they have the Walls, as are those of the Stairs and Cloisters, thick covered with the Names  
and

and Arms of Gentlemen that have been made Graduates in this University. They have sometimes 1500 Students.

The Physick-Garden is Oval, and reputed to be well filled with Medicinal Herbs and Plants; but I was there in *February*, an ill Season of the Year to see a Garden.

The Church of *St. Anthony of Padua*, I beheld in a more than ordinary splendor, being there the Feast-day of the Solemnity of *St. Anthony's Tongue*. The Pillars of the Church, and Walls had their best Cloaths on, and a very great number of Lights before the several Altars; especially that where the Saint's Body lies. And there a vast number of People crowded together to rub their Beads against, and kiss the Stone where it is reposed. A noble Consort of Instrumental and Vocal Musick, with four Organs, were provided; and about the Time of High Mass, the Governor

Governor and Senators coming in, were conducted into the *Sacristy*, where is an Altar erected before the Sacred Relicks, and from among a vast number of others, was taken down St. *Anthony's* lower Jaw, with his Tongue; it was in a Crystal-Case, in the form of an Head, upon a Pedestal of Gold; which, after it had been set a while on the aforesaid Altar, and the Priests, Governor, &c. had offered their Devotions before it, the great Wax-Candles lighted, and Canopy prepared, it was carried in a solemn Procession, the Musick playing, and Choire singing, to that Altar where the Saint's Body is intombed, and placed thereon; where after those that attended in the Procession, had again been at their Devotions, they retired into the Choire, to say and hear Mass, which was performed with much Solemnity, and an excellent composition of Musick, lasting about two hours, during which time, other

other devout Persons were on their Knees before this Relick, and then it was a full Employment to two Brothers of the Cloister to receive and rub those Beads that were given them, against it ; after this, it was carried back in the like manner to the Repository. This Feast, besides its Eve, continued for two whole days ; and on the Church-Door was affixed an *Indulgenza plenaria e Remissione di tutti li Peccati*, &c. a Plenary Indulgence and Remission of all Sins to those that then visited that Church. This *Anniversary* is kept, because the Saint's Tongue was found in his Tomb, as they say, in a state of Incorruption, when all the rest of his Flesh was consumed : And they affirm, this Tongue, for having been a Lash to the *Sacramentarians* of his Time, has been preserved sound without any Taint of Corruption, that as a perpetual Miracle, it might bear witness to the Truth of *Transubstantiation*.  
Though

Though for my own part, I could not look upon it of any great Authority; for I observed it was black and withered, and cannot but believe those who have the Art of embalming Bodies, may preserve any one's Tongue to appear as well as that without a Miracle. This *St. Anthony* was of the Order of *St. Francis*, but died in an Hermit's Cell; he is of great esteem in *Lombardy*; whereof I saw this Instance in the Cloister to this Church, where are divers Monuments, and an Inscription on one of them, in this manner;

*D. O. M. & S. A. P. viz.*

*Deo Optimo Maximo, & Sancto Antonio Patavino.*

The Church of *St. Justina* was re-beautifying. The Convent is very large.

The *Domo* is ancient, more decent than glorious.

I saw

I saw the Palaces of the Two Governors, Civil and Military. They are good old Buildings. Joyn-  
ing to the former, is the great Hall, called *Il Palagio di Ragione*, the Palace of Justice; here is near one end a black Stone about a Yard high, with two Steps to go up to it; thus circumscribed, *Lapis Virtuterii, & Cess. Bonorum*; whereon any Debtor that shall set his bare Breech three times at publick hours, clears with his Creditors. At the other End is the *Busto* of *Titus Livius*, in white Marble, with this subscribed,

*Ossa, tuumq; Caput, Cives tibi, maxime Livi,*

*Prompto animo hic omnes composuere Tui.*

*Tu Famam æternam Romæ, Patriæq; dedisti*

*Huic oriens, illi fortia facta cæns,*

*At*



*At tibi dat Patria hæc, & si majora  
liceret*

*Hoc totus staret aureus ipse loco.*

*Titus Livius quarto Imperii Tib.  
Cæsaris anno vitâ excessit. Æ-  
tatis verò suæ 66.*

Over one of the middle Doors  
of this Hall is his Picture in *Mezzo  
relievo*, and thus under-written,

*Titus Livius Patavinus Histori-  
corum Latini nominis facile Prin-  
ceps, cujus lacteam Eloquentiam,  
Ætas illa, quæ Virtute pariter ac  
Eruditione florebat, adeo admirata  
est, ut multi Romam non ut Urbem  
Rer. pulcher. aut Urbis & Orbis  
Dominum Octavianum, sed ut hunc  
unum inviserent, audirentq; à Gadi-  
bus profecti sint. Hic res omnes  
quas Pop. Rom. pace belloq; gessit,  
quatuordecim Decadibus, mira styli  
fælicitate, complexus, sibi ac Patriæ  
gloriam peperit sempiternam.*

In most of the Streets of this City, you walk out of the reach of Sun or Weather, they being built Cloyster-like.

Embarking in a *Padua*-Boat that carries Passengers to *Venice*, we were drawn by Horses down the River *Brento* twenty miles to *Lizza Fusina*, and all the way on both sides, saw great numbers of Palaces belonging to the Noble *Venetians*, and that are their Country-Villa's. Afterwards, taking a *Gondola*, I went the remaining five Miles by Sea to *Venice*, and rowing through the Grand Canal, and under the *Rialto*, was Landed at the Door of my Inn.

Venice.

*Venice*, the chief City of this potent Republick, which, for near 300 years has continued under the same Government, had its Origin from the Invasion of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and like salvage People, into *Italy*, as *Lassels* relates. In it I staid a Month, and particularly saw most Things remarkable; to describe

describe which, were unnecessary, after they are so well done by that Author. But he having writ many years ago, since then there have happened some Alterations, and perhaps some little things by him omitted, which it may not be improper here to take notice of.

The Noble *Venetians* generally deserve his Character of them. The Law he mentions, is still in force against their wearing Perukes; but at present is not put in execution, and the contrary Practice connived at. As for the Women, they have wholly laid aside their *Cioppini*, and wear Shoes, as well as many of them Cloths after the *French* Fashion. They are rarely seen abroad (unless as they go to, and return from Church) but in the *Carnaval*, which is a Time of universal Liberty; and then too Wives and Daughters are seldom permitted to go in Masquerade, unless accompanied by their Husbands or Parents, or other trusty Person to

watch over them. All the rest of the Year they keep much at home, and employ themselves in some sort of Work, most in making the *Venetian* Points, and when they go to Church, their Faces are veil'd, and have their Mother, or some other old Woman following; and never visit unless on *Sundays*, and then only betwixt Parents and Children.

At the Entrance into the Church of *St. Mark*, near the West-door I saw a little Stone of red and white Marble, said to be the same on which the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* laid his Neck when Pope *Alexander* the Third trod on it; 'tis circumscribed, *Super Aspidem & Basiliscum ambulabis.*

The Pikes and Swords in the little Arsenal, are not at this time so ordered, as that by pulling a String, they fall into the Hands of those should use them; but, as in other Armories, are hanged up against the Wall, and are to be taken down

down one at a time. When the great Council meets, one stands at a Back-Door of the Arsenal, near to their Chamber, with the Keys in his hands, that it may be immediately opened on occasion. Here are kept many Monuments of the *Venetian's* late Victories against the *Turks*, that have been sent by their General *Morofini*; and among other Curiosities, two *Italian* Padlocks.

The Great Arsenal I saw well filled with Arms and Gallies, notwithstanding this State is actually in War; but was told, care was taken, that whatever of any kind was given out one Week, should be supplied the next.

At the *Portico* leading into the *Dominican's* Convent, dedicated to *St. John* and *Paul*, there is, among other Paintings in *Fresco*, the Blessed Virgin milking into *St. Dominic's* Eyes, and giving him her *Rosary*, with this Label from her Mouth.

*Prædica Rosarium meum singulare ad evertendas Hæreses, & Vitia extinguenda, præsidium.*

Another, representing Six Martyrs of that Order, with their Heads in their Hands, in Memory of their carrying them so, like *St. Denis*, after they were beheaded.

The Library is very pretty and neat; but not well filled with Books. The Shelves supported by Statues carved in Wood, of several Arch-Hereticks, such as, *Wickliffe, Melancthon, Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, Cranmer, Bingham*, (an *Irish-man*,) *Bucer, Beza, &c.*

The Church and Colledge of the *Jesuites* is not so splendid and glorious here, as in most other Places; and though, since their remarkable Banishment from this City, they were restored, by the Mediation of the Pope, when *Bertrucci Valerio* was *Doge*, 1656. yet the

she continues such Jealousies towards them, that no *Jesuite* may live longer in *Venice* than three years, nor return afterwards, and stay a Month, without particular leave from the Government. The Reason, I have heard for their Banishment, was, because at their Confessions they enjoined the Women to get out of their Husbands, by all the little Tricks they could use, the Secrets of the State, and reveal to them, which they afterwards discovered to other Princes, to the prejudice of this State. When this was known to the Senate, it so moved their Indignation and Displeasure against them, that some were sent from that August Body to the Colledge, with Orders, to search their Studies, seize their Papers, and leading the Fathers to the Water, to put them into *Gondola's*, prepared to carry them away; and send them packing, in these Words, *Andate via, pigliate niente, e ritornate mai.* Get you

gone, take nothing with you, and never return more.

I went to the several Islands near Venice, *Torcello*, *Mazorbo*, *Burano*, *Murano*, (where the *Venice-Glasses* are made,) *St. George Maggiore*, (a fine Convent of *Benedictines*,) *Guidecha*, *Malomocco*, and *Spinione*, where most of the Merchant-men lie at Anchor.

I saw a Ball at the Palace of *Mocenigo*, a Noble *Venetian*, to entertain the Grand Prince of *Tuscany*. The Rooms were all open, richly furnished with Hangings and Pictures, and well filled with Company. In most of them were Consorts of Musick, playing, while the Gentlemen and Ladies, according to the dancing of the Countrey, walk'd hand in hand out of one Room into another, holding conversations together as they walked.

Another day I was at the Baiting of the Bulls, or rather Oxen, for the entertainment of the Prince, in the Place of *Sancta Maria Formosa*,  
a Sport



a Sport much valued, though they wanted some of our *English* Bull-dogs to have it in perfection. I likewise saw the Feast of the *Piazza* of *St. Mark*, which is always observed the last *Thursday* in *Carnaval*. The *Doge* sat in a Throne erected in that open Gallery of the Palace looking into the Place of *St. Mark*, to see it; on his right hand the *French* Ambassador, and the Senators in their Robes on both sides. It began with Three Oxen, that were brought, and had their Heads each struck off with one Blow by great broad Swords, and their Bodies sent to the Prisons: Then many Fire-works plaid, which would have been shewn to better advantage in the Night; but the Prudence, (or rather Jealousie) of this State is such, they are always in the Day. After them, was a Man drawn up in a Calash and Horse, from one of the Pillars standing by the Sea, into the *Campanile*, and flew down in a Machine

chine like a Dragon, from the Angel on the top of the *Campanile*, into the Sea. This Feast had its beginning, and is celebrated in memory of a Victory the Republick obtained against *Ulricus*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, who being a seditious, ill Man, and excommunicated by the Pope, vexed the Patriarch of *Grado* with a malicious War, because he could not with Patience bear the Precedence of that Patriarch; who recurring to this Republick for help, and they being well enclined to him, because they apprehended his Cause just, raised an Army, and joyning Battel with *Ulricus*, took him, and wasted his Countrey. And after, on Treaty, Matters were thus agreed, That he should not for the future molest *Grado*; and that every Year, on the Day of the said Victory, Twelve Hogs and a Bull should be publickly killed before the People in remembrance thereof; but they are since changed into Three Oxen.  
And

And on the Place 'twas likewise ordered, that Representations of the aforefaid War with *Ulricus*, should be described in Painting.

*Aquileia* has been many years *Aquileia*. subject to the *Venetians*, and the Patriarchate since transferred to *Venice*.

All about the Palace and *Piazza* of *St. Mark*, adorned with carved Figures, are divers *Hieroglyphicks*, mystically representing either some happy or glorious Actions, or Incentives to such.

This State subsists, and flourishes by its rigorous Execution of Justice, endeavouring to prevent, or by a speedy care to meet Sedition and Conspiracies in their beginnings. Of this, I saw a memorable Instance; one Morning was a Man hanging on a Gallows erected betwixt the *Lombard's* Pillars, and believed to have been brought and executed there at Midnight; he had never received any publick Trial, so that those who beheld him,

him, raised only uncertain Conjectures for what he suffered. But the *Consiglio di Dicci* have Power to question and execute any Person without Trial, or shewing Cause.

*Venice* is a City that gives sufficient Liberty to all People; it has 10000 or 12000 *Jews*, 4000 or 5000 *Greeks*, and indeed all Strangers may live with Quiet and Ease enough in it, provided they'll not meddle with the Government; for that is too sacred to be touched.

I returned from *Venice* the same way I went thither, by *Padua*, and thence through very deep and dirty Roads (because of the Rains that fell at that time) to *Este*; which was anciently a City belonging to the *Dukes of Ferrara*; from which, they, and the *Dukes of Modena* take their Names. It stands on the River *Brento*, and is now under the *Venetians*, and only a Village, where are but few Houses, with the Ruines of an old Castle. The Countrey thereabouts is very pleasant,

*Este.*

pleasant, as well as extreamly rich.

*Montagnana* is a City subject to *Montagnana*. the *Venetians*, in a fertil, fat Soil; yet remarkable for nothing besides the famous Picture of our Saviour's Transfiguration in the *Domo*, by *Paolo Veronese*, and greatly admired by all that see it.

Hence going to *Mantua*, I passed through *Lignacio*, a little strong *Lignacio*. walled City, where is a small Garrison; when I came to the Gates, a Centinel required my Arms, and carried them for me to the farther Gate. All the Countrey here, is rich, and a fat Soil, well watered by the Rivers *Adige* and *Minucius*.

The City of *Mantua* is esteemed *Mantua*. one of the strongest in *Italy*; Nature has done her part, and there is nothing wanting but the concurrence of Art. There is a great Lake that encompasses it every way. My Arms were now taken from me again, and a *Contrasegno* given

given me to call for them at the other Gate when I went away; which afterwards I found was practised in most of the Cities of *Italy*. When I came to the *Hosteria* or Inn, where I intended to lodge, my Host told me, I must get a *Bolettino*, or Billet of Leave, to lodge in his House, or else he durst not allow it; which I procured for three *Sols*, and then went to the *Domo* near the Office; and the Festival of *St. Anselm*, Bishop of *Lucca*, and Protector of *Mantua*, happening to be then kept, I heard a fine Consort of Musick, and the Bishop officiated in Person at the *Vespers*; after they were ended, the *Antependium* at the H. Altar, was taken away, and then the People flocked to behold the Body of the Saint, which might be seen through a Glass-Case, where he lay in his Episcopal Habit, with his Mitre on his Head, and in his Robes of Cloth of Gold, and many *Voto's* hanging by him. His Face  
and

and Hands look'd black, and I was informed he had been dead above three hundred years. This Church is well painted by *Julio Romano*, particularly the *Cupola*, a curious Representation of Heaven. The Day following chanced to be *St. Joseph's* Feast, as *St. Anselm's* was the Day before, so his Statue was set under a Canopy without the West-door, whither most of the City came, and said their Prayers, kissed his Foot, and made their Oblations. He held in his Hand a pair of Compasses, as a Mark of his Occupation.

The Church of *St. Andrea* is much larger than the *Domo*, but not so neat. In it, near the H. Altar, is preserved some of the Blood of our Lord; the Repository railed round, and on a Black Marble Stone, under which it lies, is this Inscription.

*Procumbe, Viator, hic  
Pretium tuæ Redemptionis  
Adora.*

Hence

Hence the Dukes make Knights of the Blood.

Under the Choire are two or three little Chapels, and at one of the Side-Altars of this Church is a Crucifixion well wrought by *Julio Romano*.

In the Church of the *Dominicans* is the *Madona's* Chapel, all of Marble, rare Workmanship, with an excellent Altar-piece, in Memory of her.

The Great Palace of the Duke of *Mantua*, or *Calorte*, is very spacious. I saw only the Duke's own Apartments within, he being then at *Venice*, which is reckoned about a third part of the Palace; the other two belong to the Dutchess, his Consort, and his Mother, who were both in them. His consisted of variety of Chambers and Anti-Chambers, besides several handsom Galleries; in one whereof, are the Pictures of the Dukes of this Family, (his Predecessors,) and a Piece of *Q. Mary of England*, by *Vandike*.



*Vandike*. A Basilisk, and *Virgil* (the Glory of *Mantua*) his Head in Marble, and *Mezzo relievo*. In another Gallery of Rarities, are Teeth; Mushrooms, a piece of a *Bologna* Sausage, Sponges, and many other Things petrified; some black Coral, a *Bos marinus*, a *Remora*, vast Bones of a Giant, an *Italian* Padlock, and Organ-Pipes of Alabaster, of a very Musical Tone. The Organ was broke by the *Germans* about fifty years since, when they took *Mantua*, and ransack'd this Palace. In another Room are many Earthen Dishes, and fine Jars, so well painted by *Raphael Urbin*, that they are invaluable. Here are three large Courts, besides several lesser. The Library has no great plenty of Books; out of it are Balconies, looking into a Court where they bait Bulls and wild Beasts for Diverſion; and other Galleries go round the same. The Stables of the Duke are to be taken notice of, because of their

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Architecture; but more, for the great number of fine Horses in them. In one are 66 Horses for the Campagne and Menage; in another, 100 of the like; in a third, 120 Mules and Horses for the Coach; among which, were a Set of 8, the least I ever saw, little higher than good *English* Mastives; in the fourth, 150 young Horses training up, some for the Coach, others for the Saddle.

The Duke has another Palace a little out of the City, called, *Palazzo di T.* consisting of one handsome uniform Court, Buildings low, the Ground-rooms for reception, and those above, fit for none but Servants. The whole Palace is much out of Repair, this Duke rarely coming to it. The Gardener shewed me the Rooms, some whereof were well painted by *Julio Romano*, especially that, containing the History of the Giants making War with *Jupiter*. The Garden behind the Palace, is capable of being

ing made very fine, and the whole stands sweetly, with pleasant Avenues every way through Rows of Trees.

The City of *Mantua* is large, and has many handsome broad Streets, well built, and several Piazza's with Marble Pillars round. The Buildings are most arched, and paved under the Arches either with Brick or broad Stone, which is very convenient for walking. Here live many Persons of Honour in Noble Palaces. I was surprized to see forty Coaches standing before the *Domo*, till I was told there were six hundred kept in *Mantua*. The Duke's Guards are reckoned five hundred Men, mix'd of *Italians*, *Germans*, and *Swissers*. His Dominions are about fifty Miles long, and thirty broad.

Crossing the *Po* at eight Miles distance from *Mantua*, I went to *Lusara*, a Village, where formerly stood a strong Castle; it is subject to the Dukedom of *Guaftalla*.

Guastalla.

*Guastalla* is the Capital City of this Dukedom, well walled; and therein I saw, The *Domo*, a neat little Church. In a Side-Chapel is the last Supper, well wrought by a *Bolognese*, and an H. Sepulchre, with the Figures of the Virgin *Mary*, *Mary Magdalen*, and *Martha*, lamenting over the Body; the Performance is but indifferent; but a great deal of Devotion is paid here.

Near the *Domo* is the Palace of the Prince; but I saw this City only *in transitu*, and was so early in the Morning at the Palace, that I could not see the Apartments, only the great Hall, and a Chamber of Audience; but was told, the rest were furnished with rich Hangings, choice Pictures, and rare Statues, and from those on the Stair-Case (too good to be so exposed) it seemed credible.

The *Piazza* before the Palace, is graceful, and uniform with Arches, in the middle is erected a good Statue

Statue in Brass, of the late Duke's Grandfather.

This Dukedom now belongs to the Duke of *Mantua*, in Right of his Dutchess, a Co-heir of the late Duke, who left only two Daughters; the Elder he married, and the younger, a *Neapolitan*, whom they call the Prince of *Guaftalla*: She and her Husband inhabit part of this Palace, by the permission of the Duke of *Mantua*, for whom and his Dutchess the Remainder is reserved.

The Dominions of this Dukedom are reputed eight Miles long, and five broad. The greatest part of the Revenue arises from the Toll Boats pay for passing the River *Po*, which runs by this City.

A Mile from *Guaftalla*, I entred on the *Modenese* Dominions, where is an handsome Summer-Palace of that Duke, with a Noble Piazza of good Buildings before it.

Thence, to *Bercello*, a Fortified City, belonging also to *Modena*. I

travelled for 11 Miles together through a Skirt or Corner of this Prince's Countrey, and came not to the Duke of *Parma's* till within six Miles of that City.

*Parma.*

*Parma* takes its Name from the River *Parma*, that runs through it; 'tis long, but not broad. The *Strada di Sancto Michael*, or Street of St. Michael, is above a Mile in length, with fair Buildings on both sides. This City is esteemed more populousthan *Mantua*, and thought to contain 60000 Souls; but it is not so full of Nobility as that, nor consequently of Palaces, nor has so good Trade, the chief Trade of each lying in Silk. The Countrey about, is extreamly rich and pleasant to behold. Here I saw many fine Churches ; particularly, the *Domo*, a stately Fabrick ; within is a Noble Ascent by 17 Steps to the High Altar. The *Cupola* is painted by *Corregio*, and esteemed one of the greatest Works in the World. It is the last Judgment; where

where is a She-Angel, which has given some offence; and the Bishop and Canons once resolved to cast a Sheet over it; but they were afraid lest it should injure the Painting, and therefore forbore. The Church of St. John of the *Benedictines*, has many good Pictures in it, and a *Cupola*, the last Work of the same Hand. The Convent of the *Benedictines*, adjoyning, has 70 Fathers in it, and 26 Brothers, and may be reckoned among the Noblest in *Italy*. A Scotch Father, John Alexander, of the Earl of *Sterlin's* family, took me into the Cellar, very large, and full of good Wine, holding, according to his reckoning, 1500 Hogsheads, which he assured me they filled twice a Year. The Church of the *Annunciata* is yet imperfect, but will be glorious when finished.

The Palace where the Duke generally lives, is not shewn to Strangers; his Pictures, and best Furniture being at another; out of the

City. While I was here, I saw the Duke go abroad to Church; he had an handsome number of Guards attending him, and seven Coaches. He is a Man bulky, and above 60 years old. His Dominions are about 70 Miles long, and 48 broad. He pays an yearly Tribute to the Pope of 10000 Crowns, and when his Holiness has Wars, he claims to be his General, and therefore has the Title of *Defensore della Chiesa*, Defender of the Church. His Guards are 200, all *Germans*, and their Muskets with double Barrels. Near to this Palace, he is building another, which, when finished, this will be pulled down. In his Stables are many good Horses, about 364, for Coach and Saddle. He has nine Coaches, extraordinary rich; they are large, and booted; one is in a manner covered with beaten Silver, with Seats and Curtains embroidered. Another, of Crimson-Velvet, and at top all Looking-Glass, so well gilt and embroidered



broidered, that it cost 1000 Ducats more than the former. The others are all of Velvet,embroidered too, excepting one of Leather, with the Embossments well gilt. They have all great Velvet Cloths hanging on each side,embroidered,&with deep Fringes of Gold and Silver. In a Chamber near, are kept Harnesses, and Bridles, and Horse-Cloths agreeable to these Coaches, and Saddles, extreamly rich, both for Men and Women. There was blue Velvet to cover a Saddle not made up, embroidered with a great number of true Pearls work'd into it. In this Room were the Skins of two Horses of the Duke, on Wood, with Manes of a vast Length, the one five, and the other seven Yards long.

The great Theatre within the Palace, will commodiously contain 12000 Spectators, and so contrived for Hearing, that a low Voice is heard from the remotest part of the Stage, even among the  
Scenes

Scenes to the farther part of the Theatre. Here they exhibit *Opera's*; but I was told it is so chargeable getting the Scenes in order, and other Requisites, that it is seldom used, unless at the Marriage of the Prince, or on some solemn occasion.

In the Duke's Summer-Palace, a little without the City, commonly called *Casino*, (the little House) or *Jardino* (the Garden) are kept his best Pictures, where are many rare Pieces of the best Masters; such as *Michael Angelo*, *Raphael Urbin*, *Carrachio*, *Corregio*, *Julio Romano*; but above the rest, *Venus* and *Cupid*, by *Titian*, esteemed by Painters one of the greatest Pieces of Art in the World. The Halls and Grotto's are well painted, and Gardens with the Fountains exceeding pleasant. The Avenues stately, and Prospect very delightful. Not far from this Palace are the wild Beasts kept; Several Bears, a Lion, a Tiger, and a *Vitello Marino*; it feeds on all sort of Food, resembles a Stag, but something lower,

the Tail longer, and Horns stand straight up, short and wreathed.

The Colledge called *Collegio de Nobili di Parma*, promises little without, being built at several times, and without Uniformity ; but performs much within. For here are a great many convenient Accommodations for the Scholars and Fathers, ( who are *Jesuites*, ) besides the publick Rooms. Below Stairs is the Refectory, where they all eat ; the Infirmary, or Chambers where the Sick are lodged, and the Chapel for them to hear and see Mass said, out of their Beds ; and *Spiceria*, where all necessary Drugs and other Preparations for the sick, are kept ; the Refectory for those Strangers to eat in, that come hither, and are related to any of the Scholars, and the Chambers by it, for their Lodging, with the several Apartments for their Servants. Above the Fathers and Scholars lodge, there is also a neat Chapel, curiously painted, and the Schools

Schools for *Grammar*, *Humanity*, *Rhetorick*, and *Philosophy*, in which I could not but take notice of their ways of encouraging the Youth to Learning (much to be preferr'd to our whipping it into them) by little Chaplets, or Crowns of Laurel, hanging up their Exercises publickly in the Schools, when they are good, carrying Triumphs before them, having distinct Places for the *Victores* and *Victi*, *Veterani*, and the like. Hard by is the Menage where they ride, the Theatres for *Opera's*, either publick or private, and a large School, curiously painted, where they speak Verses, declaim, and dispute before the Duke and a multitude of Company at some certain Times of the Year. During the *Carnaval*, they have many *Opera's*, and to them resort a great number of People.

This Colledge is in all its Circumstances very considerable; it owes its Being to the sole Care and Encouragement of the Duke, who

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is a most benign Prince, a great Lover and Favourer of Learning and the Liberal Arts. No one can be admitted into it without his Leave; which he never denies to any that are capable of the Cross of *Malta*; but will not suffer any besides such as are well-born to come in. They are generally received young, which is desired by the Fathers, that so they may have the training them up, and make the first Impressions, while they are *adum & molle lutum*. Here they be instructed in *Grammar*, *Humanity*, *Rhetorick*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, *Geography*, *Theology*, and *Law*, and the Duke furnishes them with Horses out of his own Stable to ride. They have also Masters that teach to write, cast Account, Musick, Singing, Dancing, as well after the *French*, as *Italian Mode*; to exercise their Arms, Vault, Fortification, Perspective, and Painting. They have one Month in the Year Vacation; but

but it being wisely foreseen, that Youth going home to their Parents, do for the most part return less enclined to their Studies, and the Yoke of Obedience becomes more insupportable, there is provided for them a Place on purpose some Miles from the City, well seated, and in a good healthy Air, to which they are carri'd in the Duke's Coaches, and those of the Nobility, at the latter end of *August*, and stay all *September*; where they are accommodated with Dogs, Nets, and other Requisites for the Sport of the *Campagna*; with which they also intermix at the same time something of their Scholastick Exercises, but so, as they are rather Diversions to them, than Study, making ingenious Compositions, *pro re nata*, on the casual Occurrences, which serve for Recreation, and exercise of their Wits, as the other their Bodies. At present here are more than 330 Scholars, that come out of divers Coun-

Coun-

Countreys, and many of the German Nobility. The Fathers are fourteen.

From the Dominions of *Parma* the *Parmesan-Cheese* takes its Name; it is very fat, and has this Property, that it never rots.

From *Parma* I went to *Reggio*, *Reggio*. the Second City in the Dutchy of *Modena*; it has a Brick-Wall round it, and a considerable quantity of Building arched, but seems thinly Peopled. The *Domo* is a large Church, and they told me, was adorned with good Pictures, till the Duke sent for them to place in his own Gallery; they have one still, that is choice, of *Hannibal Carrache*, of *St. Catharine*. The Fathers of the Church, when they knew me to be an *Englishman*, were very courteous, in shewing me their *Sacristy* and Plate, which is of very considerable value. The Church of the *Madona* is more beautiful, at least more gaudy than this; it is later built, with an high *Cupola*,  
and

and abounds with Gildings and Paintings, such as they are.

Modena.

When I had taken a cursory view of this City, I went on for *Modena*; where, at the Gates I received an unexpected Complement from the Guards; who enquiring my Name and Countrey, when I told them I was *English*, gave me leave to take my Arms into the City with me. Here I saw divers Churches; the *Domo* is ancient, and dark, and in the rest little observable, either for Architecture or Painting; the best are the *Jesuites*, *Theatins*, *St. Pietro*, and *St. Augustin*, the largest in the City, built by the late Dutchess of *Modena*, from the ground, and finished in eight Months. 'Twas my Fortune, besides seeing the Duke in his Palace, to see him go publickly to Church, when he was attended by Two of his Coaches, and of Guards (Musketeers and Pikemen) and Staffiers (that walk'd bare,) about forty. I got up into the

H.



H. *Campanile*, for a Prospect of the City and Countrey about; it is not large, the Buildings arched, and indifferently good, the Countrey well wooded, and extreemly rich.

This Duke has pulled down the old Palace, and is erecting a new one in its stead; it is scarce half done, but will be very great when finished. I saw therein divers little Rooms, neat, and nobly furnished, with a choice collection of Pictures, by the best hands; as, *Titian*, *Corregio*, *Carrache*, *Guido Rbeni*, *Paolo Veronese*, &c. There is a Lodging-Chamber hung round with Pictures of the Family, and under them Looking-glasses, like Panes of Wainscot. This Gallery of Pictures is esteemed the first in *Italy* for Quality; but for Quantity, the Duke of *Parma's* exceeds. I was shewn the several Apartments where the E. of *Peterborough* lodged when he was sent for the Princess of *Modena*, afterwards Dutches;

of *Tork*, and since Queen of *Eng. land*; where the E. of *Castlemaine* lay as he went to *Rome* on his great Embassie, and those of the Lord *Spencer*, when he came hither on his Embassie of Condolance, upon the Death of the late Dutchess. In the Duke's *Scuderia*, or Stables, are 200 fine Horses, some trained up to the Saddle, and others the Coach. The new Stables will be very stately; they are but half finished; the Roof is high arched, and on each side of a broad Walk stand 50 Horses. Behind the Palace is a Nunnery raised, and endowed by the late Dutchess of *Modena*. This City contains 'tis believed, 30000 Souls, whereof 3000 are *Jews*; but for want of Trade, all miserably poor.

Fort-Urban. Passing the River beyond *Modena*, I came soon to *Fort-Urban*, so called, because built by *Urban 8.* and the Frontier-Fortress of the Pope's Dominions, and so to *Bologna*, the second City under his Holiness. In

Bologna.

In *Bologna* are many things observable: To begin with the Churches: *San Petronio*, still unfinished. By the South-door, are three Ladies in *Mezzorelievo*, that founded it, and endowed it with Canons Regular. The *Dominican's* Church with the large Cloister. The Library is a fair Room, but few Books in it. The Cellar not so great as that of *St. John's* in *Parma*; in one part is kept the Wine the Fathers sell to the Townsmen, which has a mixture of Water in it; but that for their own drinking, is in a distinct place, and without any Water. In the second Court of the Convent is a miraculous Well that was often dry, till *St. Dominic* gave it his Blessing, and since that, in the greatest Drought never wants Water. The *Franciscan's* Convent has a Noble Frontspiece, with fine Pillars towards the Street. At the Entrance, on a black Marble-Stone infixed in the Wall, is this Inscription,

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*Sepulchrum Accursii  
Glossatoris Legum.*

The Cloister is very large ; for it generally contains 150 Fathers, besides Brothers to serve them. Near to it is the Hospital, called *Hospitale Peregrinorum*, and belonging to the Convent, where is Convenience for 70 Pilgrims together. All that come are entertained ; and this being the great Road both to *Loretto* and *Rome*, it rarely wants Guests.

*La Carita* is a pretty neat Church, and the Monastery has 30 *Franciscan* Fathers.

The Monastery of the *Servites* has a fair Cloister with fifty Fathers.

The Monastery of the *Augustins* is well built, and contains sixty Fathers.

The Monastery of the *Carmelites* would be very considerable in any other City than *Bologna*, where

where the number of greater eclipse it.

*St. Proculus* is a neat Cloister of 30 *Benedictines*. Here is the Statue of *Gratian*, once a Monk of this House, in the farthest Court, who writ the *Decretals*.

The Church of *St. Giovanni in Monte*, belongs to *St. John Lateran* in *Rome*; adjoyning to it is a fair Cloister of *Canons Regular*.

The Churches of the *Theatins*, and *Madona di Galiera*, with Fathers of the Order of *St. Filippo Neri*, have not been long built.

*St. Michael in Bosco*, seated on an Hill out of the City-Gates, has a little Chapel richly adorned. And in the Convent in the first Cloister, is excellent Painting in *Fresco*, by *Guido Rheni*, and other Masters. The Dormitory is very Noble, and seemed larger, as well as more beautiful, than that of the *Dominicans*, though there is much less number of Fathers, who have great Accommodations; they are thirty,

and the Lay-Brothers twenty. The Library is well filled with Books, and curious Paintings in *Fresco*, and at the farther end is a Room full of Mathematical Instruments. This Convent is of the Order of the *White Benedictines* or *Olivetans*; their Gardens are situate on the side of an Hill, upon a Declivity from their House. Hence is an admirable Prospect, reaching a great way on one side into the Plain of *Lombardy*; but on the other, is choak'd up with the *Apennine* Mountains, that obstruct it. In a clear Day one may not only see *Bologna* distinctly below, but *Modena*, and almost to *Mantua*, and other distant Places, and a vast number of *Villa's*, some near the City, but others many Miles remote.

In the Nunnery of *Corpo di Christo*, is kept the so much celebrated *Catharina di Bologna*, sitting in a Chair, dressed in her Nun's Habit; she has a Glory over her

her Head, Rules in one Hand, and Crucifix in the other. Her Face and Hands look black.

In St. Paul's Church is an Altarpiece of Marble, curiously wrought. The Fathers are *Theatins*.

St. Salvatore is a large handsome Church, the Convent for *Canons Regulars*, is stately. They have three Courts, the two inner spacious, with two Rows of Pillars in each.

The *Charter-house*, or *Carthusian* Monastery is a little Mile from *Bologna*; there is a very neat Chapel, with a large Monastery for 48 Fathers. One of them courteously shewed me all the Convent, Chapel, Sacristy, with their rich Vestments and Plate, his own Apartment, where was a pretty Garden, two Chambers, one for Lodging, the other, Studying and Eating in, and a little Oratory for his private Devotions, the *Foresteria*, or Apartments for Strangers, their Gardens, that abound with Herbs and

Fruits, their *Pesceria*, or Fish-ponds, full of the best Fish, and the Offices belonging to the House.

The *Capuchin's* Convent is on a Hill somewhat higher than the *Olivetans*, and near it; on the High Altar is a Crucifixion, by *Guido Rheni*, the best Picture he ever made.

In the Nunnery of the *Monache Convertite*, or converted Ladies, are generally 80 Nuns, that have renounced, and retired from the Pleasures of the World, to spend the remainder of their Lives in Penitence.

The School of the Fraternity of *St. Joseph* is admirably painted by *Carrache*.

Amongst other Buildings dedicated to Charity, are the Colledges of Cardinal *Albernozzo* and *Montalte*; the former is for the *Spaniards* his Countrey-men. Here they sell Wine; not only in whole-sale, but retail, and have good Custom; for they paying no *Datii* ( or



( or Custom ) can afford it cheaper than others. The latter College was founded by Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, for the Benefit of his native Countrey, the Province of *Marca*, and is dedicated to St. *Anthony*.

I was in this City upon the Feast of the *Annunciation*, which was observed as a very great Holy-day ; all the Altars of the Lady in the Churches were richly adorned, and those Churches dedicated to the *Madona*, dressed in a very particular manner both within, and about the doors. Nay, the *Madona's*, at the corners of Streets, and on the Walls, were bedeck'd with Ribonds, Flowers, and other Ornaments, and had many Lights burning before them, and a more than ordinary Devotion was paid to them.

After the Churches, I saw the following Palaces. That of the Pope's Legat, stands in the great *Piazza*, near St. *Petronio* ; it is a large Pile of Build-

Building ; in the middle part lives the Senator, that is Governor of *Bologna*. He is elected every two Months, and during his continuing in the Office, he resides in the Palace, at the expence of the City, that keeps his Table, and has eight Gentlemen to wait upon him ; he is chose out of the 24 Senators. Here also are the Publick Notaries, with the other Officers of the City, and the Courts of Justice. In the upper Apartments keeps the Cardinal Legate ; he has 100 *Swissers* for his Guards, besides 60 Foot. In this Palace is the Cabinet and Study of *Aldrovandus*, a *Bolognese* Doctor of Physick. The first Room is a large Repository, & over the Door is writ in Capital Letters *Καμινιαρχεϊον*, a Collection of 712 Natural Rarities in little Glass-Bottles, with their Names. Here is also the Picture of a strange hairy Boy, and near it, of a Man and Woman, thus under-written, *Huomo tutto peloso suo Padre, &*

*Donna*

*Donna barbata sua Madre.* An hairy Man his Father, and a Woman with a Beard, his Mother. In the Room were, besides several curious Shells found on the Sea-coasts, and other marine Rarities, such as, unusual Fishes dried, Black Coral, &c. Stones, and pieces of Rocks diversly Veined, *Urna antica de Toscani per li Sacrificii*, an ancient Urn of the *Toscanes* for Sacrifice, several Sepulchral Urns, a Sepulchral Lamp, two Crocodiles of the River *Nilus*, a Cameleon, *Draco in Bonon. Agro captus, Anno 1582. temp. Creationis Gregorii 13.* Insects that are worshipped by the *Indians*, a Stag's Skin upon a Body of Wood, very large, and as high as I could lay my Hand over, a Dog-Fish, and several Petrefications. From hence I went up four or five steps into another Room, where is *Aldrovandus's* Study of Books; in that, and another joyning, and beyond, are his Manuscripts, where are two or three hundred

hundred large Books (some *Folio's*, others *Quarto's*) all writ with his own hand; out of which he extracted the Quintessence for the great Volumes of his Natural History. With these are all the Stamps for the same Works, cut in Wood. In another Room are more Curiosities, some natural, others artificial. Of the first sort, are the Stones; of the second, earthen Vessels made by the *Indians* of *Porcellane*, &c. and among these, an *English* Sky-coloured Mugg with a Pewter Cover to it, and a dun Bottle with Arms on it, and the Potter's Name circumscribed; a compleat Collection of ancient Medals, two *Italian* Padlocks, one lined with Velvet, and indented both behind and before, the other neither, and very wide behind. He that shewed them me, as also my Antiquary, would not allow that they were ordinarily used.

Before this Palace, and in the middle of the *Piazza*, is a fair Statue

tue of *Neptune*, with a Trident in his Hand.

The Palace of *Campeggi*, is a noble great Building, and has an excellent Hall; the other Rooms are ordinary, and not furnished; in this the Pope, the Emperor *Charles* the 5th. and Electoral Princes of *Germany* resolved on the Council of *Trent*, as by the Inscription over the Door in the great Hall in Capital Letters, it appeareth.

*Concilii Tridentini Paulo iij. Pont.*

*Max. Bononiam Anno 1547. translato, Patres ac Theologi, præsentibus Legatis Jo. Maria de Monte, & Marcello Cervino, Cardinalibus, in hac Aula per Annum & amplius conveniunt, ac Concilii negotia pertractarunt.*

That Door out of which came the Pope and the Emperor after they had determined to call the Council, was (as they say) immediately

diately shut up, and no one since has ever passed through it; to the middle of the Door it is made up with Bricks.

The Palace of the Counts of *Caprara*, belongs to Three Brothers; Two of them in the Service of the Emperor in *Germany*. Here I was shewed an Unicorn's Horn, and a choice Gallery of Pictures; some by *Titian*, others *Guido Rheni*, &c. and several Sculptures curiously wrought. In the next Room is more valuable Furniture; the Spoils of the *Turks*, taken by General *Caprara* in *Hungary*, a large weighty Standish of Silver, well gilt, with the Princess of *Ragotzi's* Arms, found in *Teckly's* Tent, with many Plates of the same Metal, and in the like manner, sixteen of the *Janizaries* Muskets, heavy, and carry much Powder and Ball, the *Turks* Bows and Arrows, many of their Scymitars, the Scabbards tipped with Silver and Gold, Hilts Agate, Blades thin and light, an Horse's Tail,

Tail, the *Turk's* Signal, Shields inlaid with Gold, rich Saddles and Bridles of Crimson-Velvet embroidered, and precious Stones work'd into them, Battle-Axes, Pistols and Muskets of their Officers, and much more of the like Trophies.

The Palace of the Count *Ranuccio*, is one of the greatest in *Bologna*, Rooms stately, and some of them filled with excellent Pictures, and Paintings on the Ceilings.

In the Palace of Count *Pepoli*, the Hall is painted by *Canuti*, an eminent *Bolognese*.

In the Palace of *Mandini*, in his Oratory is our Saviour on the Cross in Copper, much esteemed for the curious Work.

The Palace of the *Marchese di Tenara*, has several good Pictures of *Guido Rheni* and *Guarchini*.

In the Palace of the *Conte Favi*, is rarely painted the whole History of *Æneas*, out of *Virgil*, in *Fresco*; it is like a continued Cornice that  
goes

goes round the Rooms; the Painting is old, but much esteemed.

I cannot but mention in the next place, the Silk-Mills, that are turned about by Water, and will twist each thirty pounds of Silk in a day; 'tis a new Invention, and lessens the number of Silk-workers.

The University of *Bologna* has been so famous, that I could not forbear visiting the great Schools; where, at the entrance in the *Portico*, I read an Inscription to the Memory of the Famous *Taliacotius*; of whom *Hudibras* wittily says,

*So Learned Taliacotius from  
The brawny part of Porter's Bum  
Cut supplemental Noses, which  
Would last as long as Parent's Breech;  
But when the Date of Nock was out,  
Off dropp'd the sympathetick Snout.*

Here is an handsome regular Court, with a neat pretty Chapel,  
well



well painted, two Rows of Pillars round the Building, one above the other, and proper Schools for Arts, Law, and Physick, besides a good Anatomy-School. The Walls in the Schools, and elsewhere in the Colledge, are full of the Arms of those that have been Students. The University, I was told by a Student of it, did not flourish at present so much as it has done; that there are not above three hundred Scholars; which he imputed to the restraint has been of late laid upon them, the Cardinal-Legate having taken away that liberty which was indulged, of wearing Arms, Differences and Quarrels sometimes arising betwixt them and the Gentlemen of *Bologna*, which occasioned many that would otherwise have come hither to study, to go to *Parma*, *Padua*, and elsewhere. He also told me, there never was any good Agreement betwixt the *Legate* and *Signori* of *Bologna*, the one encroaching on the other, and

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often enterfering ; the *Signori* looking on themselves, though subject to the Pope, yet because of their reserved Priviledges, to be in many things exempt from the Legantine Jurisdiction.

This City lies at the End of *Lombardy*, and Bottom of the *Apennines*, the second Town of the Pope's Dominions, and is most faithfully devoted to the Interest of the Church ; 'tis long two miles, and one and an half broad. It is built much on Arches, and very populous, infomuch that 'tis said there are 100000 Souls in it, and that 30000 are constantly employ'd on the Silk Manufacture, notwithstanding the Silk-Mills.

*Imola.*

Leaving *Bologna*, to go to *Rome* by the way of *Loretto*, the first City I came to, was *Imola*, where there was nothing more remarkable, than an excellent Picture in the *Dominican's Church*, of *St. Ofora*, by *L. Carrachio*.

*Faenza*

*Faenza* is such another little City. Faenza.  
 Here the *Domo* is an handsom great Church. About half a Mile from the City is a Convent of *Capuchins*, and in their Chapel a most rare Piece by *Guido Rheni*, of the Blessed Virgin, with our Saviour in her Arms, and *St. Catharine* worshipping him. These two Cities are under the Government of the Cardinal Legate of *Bologna*, and in each a Palace for him.

*Cesena* is a City in the *Romagna*, Cesena.  
 at some distance from which, on a high Mountain, is a great Place of Devotion, call'd *Sancta Maria de Monte*, where it is pretended many Miracles are wrought.

*Savignano* is a little walled Village, Savignano.  
 where has been a strong Castle.

*Rimini* is a small City, which I Rimini.  
 saw only *in transitu*; but was told it was remarkable only for one of the General Councils held here. About sixteen years since there happened so great an Earthquake in

this City, that it threw down the Walls, Palace, and *Domo*, with many Dwelling-Houses, that have been since re-built.

Catholica.

*Catholica* is a little Village some Miles farther, has few Houses, and People miserably poor. On a Marble-Stone infixed in the Wall of the Chapel is this Inscription, giving a particular Account of the Original of its Name.

*Anno Reparatae Salutis 309.*  
*Liberio Pont. Max. Constantio Imp.*  
*Cum Hæreticorum fraudibus inge-*  
*miscens orbis Terrarum Se Arria-*  
*num esse miratus est, Ex quadrin-*  
*gentis Episcopis ad Synodum Arimi-*  
*nensem convocatis Perpauci Ortho-*  
*doxi in hunc locum ventitantes,*  
*Ut seorsim ab Arrianis sacra facerent*  
*Et Catholicâ Communione Catholicos*  
*impestirent, Occasionem præbuêrunt*  
*ut vicus ipse Catholica nuncuparetur,*  
*Cujus Nominis rationem, & totius*  
*rei gestæ Memoriam Cæsar Cardina-*  
*lis Baronius Annalibus Ecclesiasticis*  
*inseruit.* Bernar-

Bernardinus Cardinalis Spada,  
*Ad Peregrinantium Pietatem eruen-*  
*dam,*  
*Amoremq; suum erga patriam Pro-*  
*vinciam testandum,*  
*Hoc posito Marmore, indicavit*  
*Anno Domini 1637.*

It is situate near the Sea-side, as  
 is *Pesaro*, which is a pretty little Pesaro.  
 City, where are several good Churches  
 and Palaces. The *Piazza* is  
 neat and beautiful, having much  
 good Building in it; in the middle  
 is a fine Fountain, that by many  
 Spouts always casts Water. Near  
 to it is a Statue in white Marble,  
 of Pope *Urban* the 8th. sitting in  
 his *Pontificalibus*, and giving his  
 Paternal Benediction. It is well  
 wrought. This City is governed  
 by a Cardinal-Legate, and in his ab-  
 sence by a Monseignor Vice-Legate.  
 Hither come up many Barks with  
 Merchandizes from *Venice*, and o-  
 ther Parts, by a little River, or cut  
 Canal.

Senigallia.

*Senigallia* is a walled City, with some few Guns on the Bastions; it is but small; though it has a Port and Mole into the Sea, yet the Mouth is so narrow, that only Barks can come into it, and Ships ride at Anchor five Miles from it.

Ancona.

*Ancona* is an handsom City, and one of the best Ports the Pope has on the *Adriatick* Sea.

Loretto.

Thence I went to *Loretto*, a City near the Sea, and seated on an Hill, compassed about with a good strong Wall, and provided with some Arms for Defence against Enemies either by Sea or Land. The Inhabitants are miserably poor, notwithstanding the constant great Resort of Strangers, a good part of whom are only Pilgrims, who are entertained for three days *gratis* at the Hospital, and afterwards as many more (if they stay so long) by the Church. The chiefest Trade seems to be of Chaplets of Beads and Medals; most of the Shops in the great Street, are only for such

such sort of Commodities, and into them Strangers are importunately invited. Before the *Domo* is an handsome spacious *Piazza*, the Buildings about it not finished, but well designed. In them live the Governor and Monseignors, the Bishop, 21 Canons, 20 Jesuits, who are the Penitentiaries, 78 Chaplains that are daily employed in saying Masses that have been given to be said in the Holy House, and divers Officers belonging to it. In the midst of the *Piazza* is a curious Fountain with several fine Jettoes, casting out Water continually; and betwixt it and the *Domo*, an excellent Statue in Brass of *Sixtus Quintus* sitting in *Pontificalibus*, in the posture of giving his Blessing. At the entrance into the Church, over the West-door, is this Inscription in Gold-Letters, on a black Marble-Stone,

*Deiparæ Domus  
in quâ  
Verbum Caro factum est.*

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The *Domo* is graceful, and in it, under the great *Cupola* is the *Santa Casa*, or Holy House, cased with Marble, on which, in *Basß Relief* are represented the Histories of the Old and New Testament. Within, the House seemed of Brick; but upon more particular examination I found it of little Stones in the form of Brick, cemented together, and some of a more irregular Figure. The Window through which the Angel *Gabriel* came with the *Annunciation*, looks on the High Altar of the Church, the Tabernacle being placed against it; and it is cased about with Silver. There are now 3 Doors into this Holy House, made for the conveniency of devout Persons, and for the Priest's better coming to the Lamps behind the Altar. The Holy House is of an oblong Form; in it are constantly burning above 20 Lamps in great Vessels of Gold or Silver, besides several Wax-Tapers. To the Wall are fixed many large  
pieces



Pieces of Silver finely wrought, that have been Presents to the *Madona*. On the North-side, in a Cup-board of Silver, are kept the Dishes that were found in this Holy House, when brought hither by the Angels; among them, is one, that seems to have been more used than the others; and therefore they say, our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, and St. *Joseph* used to eat together in it; 'tis now covered on the outside with Silver, with this, From the same Repository. They also shew a piece of Wood with Stars painted on it, which they say, was part of the Covering of the Holy House (since taken down) on both which (as well as the Walls of this House) all Persons rub their Beads and Medals. The Roof was taken down some years since by the Order of the Pope, as conceiving it not able to bear the weight of those many massive Lamps that were given to burn always in this House. Behind

hind the Altar (which is of Silver, as are the Grates about it, and the little Doors that there open) is the Image of the Virgin, in Cedar, with her Son in her Arms, wrought by S. Luke; their Faces look extremely black, occasioned by the Age of the Wood, & the constant burning of so many Lights, which even tarnish the Silver. These Images are dress'd in rich Vestments of embroidered Silk, and when I saw them, had 20000 Pearls work'd in, and set down before with 3000 Diamonds in six Rows. On their Heads are two rich Royal Crowns beset with Diamonds. Near the *Madona*, are two Angels; that on the right hand, is all of pure Gold, on a Pedestal of Silver, with an Heart also of Gold in its Hand, close set with Pearls and Diamonds; the great Diamond in the middle, weighs 42 grains, and if it had not a little Flaw in it, that alone were worth 40000 Crowns. On the Top of the Heart is a Lamp of Gold

Gold always to burn; for the Q. of *England*, who gave this Angel, also gave 200 Crowns for her Lamp to burn for ever, which is the usual Sum to found one. The Heart unscrews in the middle, and was made hollow, hereafter to receive that of the Royal Presenter. Betwixt the Angel's Legs are the Arms of *England*, and over them a Crown of Gold beset with Rubies. The Angel in Gold, without the Pedestal, weighs twelve Pounds. This Present was made at *Rome*, and brought hither by three Prelates, and presented after a more glorious manner than ever any. It was set the 22d. of *Octob.* 1687, in the Morning, in the Hall of the Palace for an hour, that all Persons, who pleased, might see it; afterwards was conducted by the Governor, the aforementioned Prelates, the Bishop, Canons, and others belonging to the Church, assisting in the Solemnity, and carrying it to this Place where it now is, the great

great Guns discharging, and there appearing all possible Signs of Rejoycing. It cost 50000 Crowns. The Virgin sent the Queen in return, one of her Vests of Silk handsomely embroidered, not very rich, nor valuable in it self; but coming from thence, and having her Benediction, made it very acceptable. On the left hand, opposite to this Angel, is another of Silver, with a Heart of Gold stuck with Diamonds, the Gift of the late Dutchess of *Modena*, the Queen's Mother. Before these Images hang II Gold Lamps, the biggest of which was given by the Duke of *Modena*, who brought it the last year himself, as he went to *Rome*; it cost 10000 Crowns, and he gave 200 to keep it burning for ever. Of Silver, there are above as many more, all Gifts to the Lady. These are the most remarkable in the Holy House; to mention the rest particularly, were difficult, they being hung as thick together as can be, and all

of

of great massive Silver. The Chimney of the Holy House is all stopt up excepting the lower part, and in it is placed a great Chest to receive Alms. The Foundations, which *Lassels* says, were shewn him to be such, as if only let down, not built here, are now not to be seen; for there is a new Pavement that obstructs the Sight. *Devotionaries* are constantly going round the Holy House on their Knees, which is esteemed meritorious. But this is a small Extravagance in comparison of those committed within the Holy House, where they kiss the Walls, lick the Bricks with their Tongues, rub their Beads against them; and having taken the measure or compass of the Chapel with Thred, afterwards make Girdles thereof, which, they say, are efficacious against Witchcraft, and all manner of Ills. In the Church are many Confession-Seats for most of the Nations of *Europe*, and are distinguished by a Writing, thus;

*Pro*

*Pro Natione Italica, &c.* From the Holy House I went to see the Treasury, and by the assistance of an *English Jesuite*, had opportunity to inform my self of many things there, where the great diversity of choice, precious Presents conserved in it, were very surprizing. The Cieling is curiously painted by *Pomerania*. To begin my short Relation of what I remember to have seen, I must not omit the Gift of our Queen *Henrietta Maria*, of a Heart in pure Gold, with *Jesu Maria* in Diamonds. The great piece of a Rock with 150 Emeralds to be seen on the outside, besides those that may be within, the Gift of *Ph. IV. of Spain*. An Altar-cloth with Flowers and Figures made with Pearls and little Diamonds. The Queen of *Sueden*'s Crown and Scepter that she left at her going first to *Rome*. And the Pearl of a large size, having the Images of the *Madona* and her Son, cast into the Holy House, as

is there affirmed, by an unknown hand; which they reckon the more miraculous, because they say Artists agree it was not possible to be wrought into such a Figure; but must needs be natural, because no File or other Instrument can touch a Pearl; though with whatsoever confidence this is affirmed, the Ladies Pearl-Neck-laces, where the Pearls are bored before threded, is a clear contradiction thereof. Many more than these I saw; but being less considerable, as soon forgot. This Treasure encreases daily, and the present Riches of it are incredible; for all that are able, bestow great Presents upon this Lady of *Loretto*; as, Neck-laces, and Bracelets of Pearls and Diamonds, Hearts of Gold, Medals, &c. Many present her with Rings and precious Jewels, as a Token of their espousing her. She hath at this day above fifty Gowns, all of inestimable value. The Treasure is opened twice a day, half an hour

at

at each time for Pilgrims, and other Persons to behold, not only to excite Piety and Devotion, but the making the like Oblations.

The Palace here was built at first for a Defence to the Holy House, and therefore the Walls were made very thick. I was in the *Jesuites* Colledge and Library, and thence saw the Place two miles distant where the Angels set the Holy House, near the Sea-side, when they first brought it into *Italy*; the Compass of it is still mark'd out by Walls erected there. In part of the Palace is the Armory, where are several votive Arms of Princes, Generals, &c. The Holy House has never bought any; so there are none in this Armory, but what have been brought by such, or some other Accident. The greatest number of them were belonging to the *Turks*, who, coming to sack the Holy House, and carry away the Treasure, as soon as they Landed, so disagreed among themselves,



selves, that several were killed in the Quarrel; the rest returned to the Ships, leaving many of their Arms behind, and afterwards five Thousand perished in the Sea. They have made two other Attempts on this Treasure, but with no better Success. The *Jesuite* shewed me a great Bomb, and told me, that the *Turks* (who have sometimes sent Presents to the Lady, pretending at least, a Veneration for her,) sent once a vast great Wax-Candle, with this Bomb in the middle, to burn before her Image; they lighted the Candle accordingly, and when it had burnt to the Bomb, it went out; they lighted it again, and so for 3 or 4 times; but still it went out; at which, examining a little, they perceived something hard, and that it was this Bomb charged, and then imputed the miraculous Deliverance to the Lady's Protection of her House. This Story, I must own, the Father related with great Modesty, telling me he had it by Tradition, not read it

in any Author. While I am mentioning these Arms, I cannot forbear taking notice of two *Turkish* Standards in the Church ; one fixed to the Wall at the South-end of the cross-Isle, taken at *Barkan* by the King of *Poland*, from the *Grand Vizier*, and by him sent hither; the other hangs from the top of the Rail and Balaster of the Cafe of the Holy House, taken from the *Vizier* at *Buda*, brought hither, and presented by the Prince of *Newburgh*. I went afterwards into the *Cantina*, or Cellar, famous for its great Vessels ; I drank three several sorts of Wine out of the same. In the *Spiceria* I saw *R. Urbin's* fine Pots. The Revenues of the Holy House are considerable, as is necessary for the defray of all the Expences incident to it ; all the Country indeed about ( a rich, fertile Soil, and abounding with Corn, Wine and Oil ) belongs to it ; so the Annual Income in Lands is betwixt 26, and 27000 Crowns, and the Expence 38, or 39000. To discharge

which, besides the aforesaid Lands, they are help'd by the Charity and Alms of those that come to visit the *Madona*, received in two Chests, that are opened but twice a year, and then not without the Pope's express *Breve* read publickly in the Church, when they generally find 10000 Crowns more.

Going from *Loretto* to *Macerata*, I passed through *Recanati*, a *Recanati*.  
 small City whereto *Loretto* formerly belonged. *Macerata* is the *Macerata*.  
 chief City of the Province of *Marca*, and *Loretto* was subject to this Bishop, till *Sixtus Quintus* made that a City. Here is an handsome *Piazza*, and neat *Domo*. The *Jesuites* Church and Colledge are new. At a Side-Altar of the *Franciscan's* Church, dedicated to *S. Trophimus*, I saw two Collects that were to be said to that Saint for the Cure of the Gout (either *Chiragra* or *Podagra*) and the Rubrick informed me, that whosoever, being troubled with that Distemper,  
 I. 2. should

should say three *Pater-Nosters*, three *Ave's*, and those *Collects* to the Saint, would infallibly be cured. In the Parochial Church of St. George in this City, is also a *Madona*, that works Miracles.

Tolentino.

At *Tolentino*, visiting the Church of St. *Nicholas*, I was assured, that Saint's Arm enchas'd in Silver, and kept as an holy Relick in a Chapel there, wrought divers Miracles; particularly, never failed to predict any Calamity impending the Church, such as the Wars of the *Turks* against the *Christians*, and the like, by sweating Blood; Which Relation, with other Matters, when I came into the Chapel, were confirmed to me by the following Inscription, that I took off one of the Walls.

D. O. M.

*Quia hic vixit ac obiit Tolentinae,  
Assertus  
Ex Castro Sancti Angeli Fermaria  
Diœcesis. Clarus*

*Clarus Parentibus, sed clarior  
Pietate,  
Primum Canonicus, mox Ere-  
mitanus,*

*Semper sanctus.*

*Solo pane vivit, & frigida,  
Meritibus ac Virtutibus insignis.*

*Multos è carcere, plures ex ultimo  
Supplicio,*

*Septem è Sepulchro, innumeros è  
Purgatorio,*

*Alterum è Limbo, alterum deniq;  
ab inferis*

*Revocavit.*

*Effractam & extinctam Lampadem  
integram & micantem,*

*Arida in Aquam, Aquam in Merum,  
Panem in Rosas, Aves assas in vivas  
convertit,*

*Supernorum conscius, futurorum  
præsciis,*

*Sæpius orando.*

*Stellæ ductum, Dæmonum flagra, A-  
ligerum cantus, Deiparæ aspectum,  
Christi in Hostia præsentiam.*

L ;

Mori-

*Moriturus deniq;  
Augustini, Monicæ, ac Salvatoris  
intuitum excepit.*

*Demum Septuagenarius fere decessit,  
Miraculorum 301 testimonio illustra  
Ecclesiæ Patronus ab Eugenio quarto  
declaratus.*

*Illico pellit Schismata, firmat Ec-  
clesiam,*

*Cujus futuras Calamitates  
Recenti interdum Sanguinis effusione  
In suis Brachiis præluget.*

*Hunc ergo  
Cole Hospes, ut sis Sospes.*

In another Chapel, near to this, is his Tomb, where are a vast number of Waxen *Voto's*. And under his Picture, that hangs on one side of the same, three Lamps burning before it, I read this.

*Hæc Imago Sancti Nicolai Tolentin.  
abundè sudavit in Morte Eugenii  
Papæ quarti.*

The Priests of this Church give blessed Bread of St. *Nicholas*, which they affirm, is a sure Remedy in Fevers, and a Piece thrown into an House on Fire, extinguishes it immediately.

Climbing up the *Apennines*, I passed by *Muccia Castello*, an *Hosteria*, afterwards by *Casa Nova*, another, and so to *Foligni*, a City <sup>Foligni</sup> in the Province of *Ombria*, and Dutchy of *Spoletto*, subject to the Governor of *Perugia*. It lies among these Mountains. The *Domo* in the *Piazza* is unfinished, large and dark, and the neatest Church is that of the *Franciscans*. In that of the Nun's, called *La Contessa*, is an incomparable Picture, by *Raphael*, of a *Madona* in the Clouds, and Saints about her.

*Spoletto* is a City at the end of a <sup>Spoletto</sup> sweet, fertile, and pleasant Vale, from it taking the Name of the Vale of *Spoletto*; the *Domo* is large and handsome. In the *Piazza* is a good Fountain. Over the *Apennines*

Terni.

still, I came to *Terni*, a small City anciently called *Interamna*, and the Citizens, I observed, in their publick Inscriptions, at this day, write themselves *Interamnenses*. The *Demo* is neat. In the *Piazza* is a Fountain, and Pyramid erected to the Memory of the present Pope *Innocent XI*. Near to it, is a Column which looks like a piece of Antiquity. I enquired of some Priests and others, what Tradition they had among them of it? They told me, it belonged to the Family of the *Colonna's*, and they knew nothing more.

Narni.

*Narni* I saw only *in transitu*. There is a very great Jetto of Water in the Market-place.

Otricoli.

*Otricoli* is a City in the *Terra Sabina*. Here I passed through a Skirt of that Countrey, and thence came into the *Campania di Roma*, which brought me to *Civita Castellana*, a very ancient City, seated on an high Rock, heretofore the Republick of the *Veientes*, and given

Civita Castellana.



given with the Dutchy of *Castro* to the Duke of *Parma*, by a Pope of his Family, he paying a certain annual Tribute, which not being demanded during that Pope's Life, nor required by his Successor, was for many years never paid; but when *Urban VIII.* came to the Chair, searching the Archives of his Revenue, found this Tribute due, and that it had never been paid, demanded it with the Arrears; but the Duke of *Parma* chose rather to re-deliver the Dutchy, than come to such an Account. In the *Domo*, at the West-end, I saw two great black Stones infixed in the Wall, with this Circumscription.

*Immanes & sævi Tyranni hos Lapides pedibus sanctorum Martyrum alligabant.*

and was told, devout Persons were wont to kiss them. Behind the *Domo* is a strong Fort.

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The Great Duke of *Florence's* Dominions are near adjoyning; they being parted from the Pope's only by the Mountains.

Via Flaminia.

From hence the *Via Flaminia*, which continues still well paved with a sort of broad Pebbles, brought me to *Rome*.

Rome.

Mr. *Lassels*, in his Voyage of *Italy*, has been so particular in his Description of *Rome*, and acquainting his Reader with the many glorious Titles that have been, and are still given to this great City, that what he has done may reasonably be thought sufficient to supersede the Endeavours of any coming after him. I confess, there is no room to add more on the latter Subject, though the former is so copious, that (without any detracting from his Accuracy) a curious Observer may yet find Matter to fill up his Journals; especially since Travellers Observations do as much differ as their Genius's, and what one slight as trivial, escapes

escapes not the other's Notice. This is most apparent, where Travellers are of different Religions; the *Roman Catholick* shall think it his duty to conceal the grosser Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*, while the *Protestant* (otherwise concerned at them than he is) shall conclude it his to expose them; and it is probable, upon such Principles as this, the greater part of what follows, is now remarked, and was omitted in the other Work. But be it from what it will, without farther Address, I shall proceed to give some Account of the Churches, with the Relicks I saw in them. Among the Churches of *Rome*, there are Seven, that are called *The Seven Churches*, by way Seven Churches. of Eminency above the rest, and are esteemed comparatively more sacred, as being the Repositories of the richest Treasure the Church of *Rome* has in its Relicks; which draws the greater concourse of People to them to offer their Devotions,

ons, especially the Pilgrims, to whom it is imputed as meritorious to visit the seven Churches. These are *St. John Lateran*, *St. Peter* in the *Vatican*, *St. Paul*, *St. Mary the greater*, *St. Laurence* without the Walls, *St. Sebastian*, and the *Holy Cross* in *Hierusalem*.

S. J. Lateran.

*St. John Lateran* is a great Structure, and so ancient, that it is called the Mother of all the Churches in the World. Besides what *Lassels* mentions to be in it, I saw in the Cloysters a large Marble Stone supported by four Pillars, said to be the measure of the just height of our Saviour, and no Man was ever exactly the same. I wanted about my Hand's breadth. The Stone is there fixed in the Wall, on which the Souldiers cast Lots for Christ's Seamless Garment, and is thus superscribed, *Super Vestem meam miserunt sortem*. A Pillar divided, that was rent at our Lord's Crucifixion, inscribed, *Petræ scissæ erant*. An old Altar of Marble, where

where a Priest celebrating Mass, who dis-believ'd *Transubstantiation*, the Host, after Consecration, falling out of his hands, for his Conviction, broke an Hole through the Altar-stone, yet to be seen, and falling against one of the Pilasters, which supported it, caused an effusion of Blood, the Stain whereof still remains. The Porphyry-Chair open in the Seat, where the Popes sit for their Humiliation when they come in Procession to take possession of this Church, which is the Pope's Episcopal See. Near to St. John's is *Constantine's Baptistry*, where I saw on *Easter-day* six Jews baptized. They were adult Persons, clad in white, and after their Baptism, walk'd in Procession with Tapers and Beads in their Hands, and little Medals and Crucifixes hanging over their Necks, to St. John Lateran's. The same Day at *Vespers* the *Capella Pontificia* was held at St. John's, where most of the Cardinals then in Rome, were

were present, and I had the Honour to wait on Cardinal *Howard* thither. The Relicks hereafter named, were at that time shewed to the Cardinals and Company.

1. The Heads of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*.

2. Some of the Blood of *St. Philippo Neri*.

3. Some of the Blood of *S. Carlo Borromeo*.

4. The Bones and Veil of *S. Barbara*.

5. The Head of *Zacharias*, Father of *St. John the Baptist*.

6. The Head of *St. Pancratius*, the Martyr, out of which issued Blood three days, while this Church was burning by the Hereticks.

7. Part of the Shoulder-Bone of *St. Laurence*.

8. The Girdle of *St. Mary Magdalen*.

9. The Cup out of which Poison was given, by the Command of *Domitian*, to *St. John the Evangelist*,

*gelist*, to drink, but could not hurt him.

10. The Chain wherewith he was bound when sent from *Ephesus* to *Rome*.

11. His Garment, which being laid over three dead Men, they presently recovered.

12. A Tooth of *St. Peter*.

13. The Ashes and Girdle of *S. J. Baptist*.

14. A Garment of the Blessed Virgin.

15. A Shirt she made for our Saviour.

16. The Linen our Saviour used when he washed his Disciples Feet.

17. The Red Garment *Pilate* commanded to be put on him, and is tinged with his Blood.

18. The Sponge which was filled with Vinegar for him to drink.

19. The Linen wherewith his Face was covered in the Sepulchre.

20. Some

20. Some of the Water and Blood that issued out of his Side.

It is declared by the Pope's Bull, that every time these Relicks are shewn, those that come far to see them, shall have Indulgences for 12000 years, and as many Quarentines with the Remission of the third part of their Sins.

Scala Santa.

A little West of this Church, is the *Scala Santa*, the Stairs our Saviour went up into the Judgment-Hall; they are of white Marble; on one of them, 'tis generally believed some of our Saviour's Blood dropt after his scourging; it is covered with a Brass Grate, through which, a Hole is wore in the Step, by devout rubbing of Beads, &c. but no Stain that I could perceive, though the *Roman Catholicks* saw it plainly. Discoursing of these Stairs, how they had been preserved, and brought hither, Cardinal *Howard* ingenuously confessed to me,



me, they were not the true Stairs our Lord went up into the Judgment-Hall; He said, the Error was not discovered for some time after they were fix'd here, and the People possessed with an Opinion they were the true Stairs; and then it was not thought advisable to undeceive them, their Devotion being however very commendable. All go up them on their Knees, and the Devout say an *Ave Maria*, and kiss each Step; they descend by others on each side. At the Top of them is a little Chapel, called *Sanctum Sanctorum*, where are kept many Relicks, and over the Altar is a miraculous Picture of Christ, begun (as their Tradition says) by S. Luke, who, praying he might make it like, after his Prayers, found it finished. The Frame is of Gold, and set with precious Stones.

St. Peter's Church is counted the second of the seven; but it ought to have the preference of all the rest, considered in it self, did

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not

not Antiquity give it to *St. John's*. The magnificent Front, the Rows of Pillars before it, on both sides four Rows, each with the middle wide enough for Coaches to drive up, and pass by one another; the *Guglia*, with a piece of the Cross in that of Brass upon it, the Fountains always playing; the Ascent to the Portico, the Figures of the Twelve Apostles over it, the Side-Chapels in the Church, the Canopy over the great Altar, supported by four wreathed Pillars, all of *Corinthian* Brass, taken by *Urban VIII.* of the Family of the *Barberini*, from the Doors of the *Pantheon*, which gave such Discontent to the People, as occasioned this *Pasquinade*, *Quod non fecerunt Barbari, fecit & ipse Barberinus*. The Pontifical Chair, within which is said to be the very Chair of *St. Peter*, supported by four Fathers, *S. Athanasius*, *S. Chrysostom*, *S. Ambrose*, and *S. Augustine*, two of the *Latin*, and two of the *Greek Church*; who hold

hold their Hands to the Chair; they are *Colossean* Statues, and all of *Corinthian* Brass; the extraordinary fine Painting, and rich Gilding of this Church; and lastly, the wonderful *Cupola* of the same Dimensions with the *Pantheon*, the great Ball over it, that will contain Thirty Persons, are all so well described by Mr. *Lassels*, that I cannot add to what he has said of them. The whole deserves, as he says, to be accounted the Eighth Wonder of the World, a most stupendous piece of Architecture. Indeed there is one Statue in this Church, of which *Lassels* is wholly silent, though it seemed to me worthy observation. A little before you turn out of the Body of the Church to the cross-Isle, is a Statue in Brass of St. *Peter* sitting in his Chair, and one Foot hanging a little over the Pedestal. Hither People are constantly flocking, and having prayed before (or to) the Statue, kiss the Foot, and put their

Heads under it, in token of their Submission to *S. Peter* and his Successors. This Statue is the same Brass as that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, which stood in the Times of Paganism in the Capitol, and is now new cast into *S. Peter's* Figure. I was assured there are Indulgences granted to such as pay those Respects to it before-mentioned. That which gave the first Hint to the erecting this Church in such a magnificent manner, is remarkable; *Paul III.* saying to the Cardinals, who were discoursing in commendation of the modern publick Buildings in *Rome*, That for his part, he knew none that came near to the *Pantheon* of the old *Romans*; which being afterwards accidentally told to *Michael Angelo di buona Ruota* (no less an Architect than Painter) he despised the *Pantheon*, and said, That was such a Building, he would undertake to set it in the Air; which was carried back to the Pope, who sent for him, and after

after having considered what he proposed, resolved the Model for this *Basilica*. In the Old Church of St. Peter, now under this, are still many Altars, where Priests daily say Mass. There are several Histories in *Basso Relievo*, and the Tombs of divers Popes and Cardinals. In one little Chapel is a Picture of the Blessed Virgin, affirmed to have been formerly placed over the Doors of the Old Church, where Boys playing at Ball together, one losing often, began to imprecate, and swear, and in great indignation cast his Ball against the Wall, which hitting this Picture o'er one of the Eyes, there dropp'd five Drops of Blood. The Stones whereon they fell are preserved in this Chapel, infixed in the Wall, and covered with Grates, through which Persons rub their Beads; by the frequency whereof, the Stones are much hollowed, and seem to have wore away the Tincture of Blood; for I could not

perceive it. On *Easter-Monday*, the *Capella Pontificia* was held at *S. Peter's*. At the *Vespers*, and from the *Sacristies* were exhibited many Relicks; the chiefest were,

An Arm of *S. Andrew*.

The Head of *S. Thomas*, Bishop of *Canterbury*, and Martyr.

The Head of *S. Sebastian*.

The Head of *S. James* the Martyr.

The Shoulder of *S. Christopher*.

A pair of Pincers with which the Primitive Christians were tore in pieces.

*S. Veronica's* Handkerchief.

The Head of the Lance that pierced Christ's Side.

Two authentick Pieces of the Cross, all enchas'd in Gold, and some of them beset with Precious Stones.

There were at this time on the H. Altar a Cross, and six Candlesticks, all of massie Gold.

These

These Relicks were exhibited to the People on all sides, and great Devotion appeared in them ; especially when the four last were shewn, all falling down on their Knees, and striking their Breasts ; these were exposed longest to them, and often elevated.

The Church of *S. Paul*, the third of the Seven, is a Mile out of *Rome*, built by *Constantine the Great*, over that place where *S. Paul's* Head was miraculously found. Here are four handsome Rows of Pillars, 90 in all, the Body wide, and no side-Altars. Many Holy Relicks are here kept ; and on a little Altar, something distant from the great one, is the mirac'lous Cross that spoke to *S. Bridget*. The Church is 120 paces long, and 80 wide.

The Church of *S. Paul*.

*Santa Maria maggiore*, *S. Mary* the greater, is the Fourth ; it was built by *Gio. Patritio Romano*, and his Wife ; who, having no Children,

*S. Maria maggiore*.

dren, made the Blessed Virgin their Heir, and spent all they had in Honour of her. *Paul* the Vth's Chapel is very neat, and his Statue in Brass curiously wrought. The Chapel dedicated to the *Holy Sacrament*, is large, and has excellent Painting in it. There is kept the Body of *S. Matthias* the Apostle, and many Relicks. There is a Chapel also built by *Sixtus Quintus*, where under the Altar, in another little inward Chapel, is (as they say) the true *Præsepe*, or Manger in which our saviour took his first Lodging after he came into the World; it is now so immured, it cannot be seen, by the Command of one of the Popes, who foresaw the Devotion of those that came to see it, was not like, in time, to leave any part of it entire. The Representation of it is there in *Basso Relievo*, the Manger with a Child in it, *Joseph* and *Mary* worshipping, and some Beasts lying by. 'Tis probable the true Manger



ger was not like one of ours; the Custom of the East, in feeding their Cattel, differing from that with us; for they give them their Hay, &c. on the Ground. Besides, the Greek, ἐν τῇ φάτνῃ, rendered in the *Latine*, in *Præsepi*, and in *English*, in the *Manger*, is derived from φάγω, *edo, comedo, ibi enim pascitur Jumentum*, says the Interpreter; so that it can be understood to describe no more, than where the Cattel are fed. And *Is. Casaubon* will have it to signifie only a Stable where Cattel stand; and to this the Story best agrees, which gives the Reason of their laying him in the φάτνῃ, because there was no room (not in the Stable, but) in the Inn. *Ham. An.* Before the West End of this Church, is an handsome Square, and a great Column, with the Effigies of the Blessed Virgin in Brass gilt, which Column stood formerly in the *Forum Romanum*. At the East-End, and facing the *Via Felice*, is a *Guglia*,

*lia*, set up by *Sixtus Quintus*, supported in the Basis by four Lions in Brass, and adorned with many *Hieroglyphicks*.

S. Laurence.

The Fifth of the Seven Churches, is *S. Laurence*, without the Walls, lying near the *Via Tiburtina*, and built also by the Emperor *Constantine*. Before the High Altar are many Lamps continually burning, and this written,

*Hoc sub fornice jacent Corpora*  
S. S.

*Stephani Proto-martyris, Laurentii Diaconi, & Justinii Presbyteri Matr. Ubi est quotidie à summis Pontificibus Concessa Indulgentia Plenaria.*

In one of the Side-Walls, is a Stone infixed, thus inscribed,

*Lapis super quem positum fuit Corpus assatum S. Laurentii Martyris.*

The

The Stone is something stained, and said to be so there only where the Saint's Body touched. At the East-End, is a Stone-Chair, where the Pope sits when he visits this Church. I saw divers Persons of both Sexes, sit in it successively, touched the Back-part with their Heads, kissed the Arms, then rose, and bowing to it, went away. There is a little Chapel on the Gospel-side of the High Altar, well beautified with Paintings, &c. To which you descend by some few Steps. Instead of a Door, is an Iron-Grate, and over that, on a Black Marble-Stone, these Words.

D. O. M.

*Hæc est Tumba illa toto Orbe terrarum celeberrima, ex Cœmeterio S. Cyriacæ Matronæ, ubi Sacrum si quis fecerit pro Defunctis, eorum Animas è Purgatorii Pœnis S. Laurentii meritis evocabit.*

The

The constant Price for one of these Masses, is a *Roman Crown*.

S. Sebastian.

The next in Order, is *S. Sebastian*, standing also out of *Rome*. In it the Bodies of *S. Peter* and *S. Paul* were hid for some time. *S. Sebastian's* Body lies under a Side-Altar, and his Effigies in white Marble before it. Here are kept many Saint's Bodies, and other Relicks; as the Stone on which was left the impression of Christ's Feet when he met *S. Peter* flying from *Rome*. The Stone on which *S. Stephen* (Pope and Martyr) was beheaded. Under this Church are some *Catacombs*, not wide, and so low, I was forced to stoop much while I was in them, and the Earth so coped, there is no going far. Some Niches are in the Walls, that seemed like little Receptacles for dead Bodies. On a little white Marble-Stone, I read this Inscription, *Sancto Martyri Maxima*.

In

In the Church is still preserved a part of the Pillar to which *Sebastian* was tied when whipt.

*Santa Croce de Hierusalemne.* S. Croce de Hierusalemne.  
The Holy Cross of *Hierusalem* is the last of the Seven Churches; built by *Constantine*, at the Request of his Mother *S. Helen*. In it are conferved these great Relicks.

Some of the Blood of Christ.

The Sponge with which was given him Vinegar and Gall to drink.

Two Pieces of the Cross.

Two Thorns of the Crown of Thorns.

One of the Nails of the Cross; the End of it was broke of, and sent to the King of *Spain*, who set it in his Crown.

The very Inscription *Pilate* ordered over the Cross.

One of the Thirty Pieces of Silver *Judas* receiv'd for betraying Christ.

That

That Finger of *S. Thomas* he thrust into Christ's Side.

The Third of *May N. S.* is solemnized in this Church, in Memory of *S. Helen's* finding the Cross, and called *Invention della Croce*. The Church had its Holy-day-Cloths on, and the Relicks were shewn four times in a very solemn manner, to those devout Persons that resorted thither to gain the advantage of the plenary Remission of their Sins, granted by the Pope's Bull. They were exhibited from above, and so enchased, and covered with Crystal, they were not plainly to be perceived, especially the Inscription; which I asked leave of one of the Fathers to see nearer, and in the *Sacristy*; but he answered, it could not be; for that none besides Bishops and Cardinals might approach it nearer under pain of Excommunication.

Having

Having gone through with the Seven Churches of *Rome*, I shall go on with the rest in the Order in which I saw them.

The Church belonging to the *Jesuites* of the *Roman Colledge*, is large and handsome. In the middle of the Cross-Isle is an artificial *Cupola*, painted by one of the Fathers, so well done, it deceives most that see it. Those in the Side-Chapels are real. In the Colledge is an excellent *Spiceria*, where some of the Fathers make the *Roman Treacle*, *Mithridate*, all sorts of *Essences*, and *Chymical Preparations*. They have a round Furnace in the middle of a Room, where they can use 65 Retorts together, and make so many Extractions at the same time: This is so advantageous to the Society, that out of the Gains thereof the Church is not only kept in necessary repair, but beautified. They have a large Library, and another less, round which are many Pictures of the Martyrs of their Order,

Roman Colledge.

Order, as *F. Garnet*, and 17 or 18 other *English*.

S. Praxedes.

S. *Praxedes* is a little Church, where, as an Inscription at the door informed, are 2300 Saints Bodies. In a private Side-Chapel, over the Door is writ, that no Woman may enter into it under pain of Excommunication. Here is kept a piece of the Pillar to which our Saviour was tied when scourged. It is black and white Marble; but an *English* Gentleman, who had seen that piece of the Pillar that is kept at *Hierusalem*, assured me it was red and white; so that they cannot both be true. In the Body of the Church is railed about a little *Fontana*, as they call it, where, they pretend the Blood of many of the Primitive Martyrs is preserved.

S. Potentiana.

S. *Potentiana* is the ancientest Church in *Rome*. Through a Grate I look'd down into a Vault, where I was told lay the Relicks of 3000 Saints, with a great quantity of their



their Blood. The High Altar had several Relicks on it. Over an Altar on the Gospel-side, was written,

*Altare Privilegiatum,  
In quo, Sanctus Petrus Apostolus in  
hac Aede Missæ Sacrificium Deo  
offerebat.*

They pretend to have under the Altar-Stone, the very Table where he said Mass.

A little Chapel here belonging to the Family of the *Caetani*, has for the Altar-piece a *Mezzo Relievo* in white Marble, of the Kings of the East worshipping Christ, curiously cut. Two of the Steps before the Altar, are something discoloured, looking of a pale Red, and covered with little Brass Grates; of which, this Account is given, That a Priest officiating, who disbelieved *Transubstantiation*, the *Hostia* fell out of his Hands on those Steps, and the Blood gushed from it. Here S. Peter and S. Paul Christened

N many

many when they first came to *Rome*.

*S. Maria in  
Aria-cœli.*

Near the *Capitol*, where the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius* heretofore stood, is now the Church of *S. Maria in Aria-cœli*, belonging to the *Cordeliers*, the Pillars antique, the rest modern. At a Side-Altar is the Tomb of *S. Helen*, in Porphyry, and by it this Inscription.

*Paulus 3. Pont. Max.*

*Omnibus & singulis Sacerdotibus  
qui in hoc Sacello, vel suo, vel  
alieno Arbitrio celebraverint  
Missam, unam Animam ex Pur-  
gatorio, quoties id fecerint, in-  
ter indulgentiæ Dñorum Gre-  
gorii, Laurentii, &c. liberandi  
facultatem concessit.*

*S. Pietro in  
Carcere.*

*S. Pietro in Carcere*, is a little Church so called; it is erected over the *Tullianum* where *S. Peter* with *S. Paul* were Prisoners. The De-  
scend

scent into this Prison, was formerly by an Hole in the Top, & a Ladder, though there were two Apartments, one over the other. *S. Peter* was kept above, and *S. Paul* below. One of the *Roman* Soldiers coming to *S. Peter*, and demanding hastily, why he was not below, struck him down with his Lance; at which Fall, his Face made an Impression in one of the Stones of the Pavement, still to be seen; it is now fix'd in the Wall, and a Grate before it, and that part of the Prison converted to a Chapel. In the lower Apartment is a miraculous Well of smooth milky Water: These Prisoners having converted their Keepers, and wanting Water to Baptize them, the Earth opened, and this Spring appeared to them, and here they baptized, besides them, 47 others. That Pillar is fastned to the Wall to which they were chained.

In the Church of *S. Maria Nuova*, *S. Maria Nuova* under the High Altar, is the Body

of *S. Francesca*, with divers Lamps burning before it. In a Side-Chapel, in *Mezzo rilievo*, is the Cavalcade of *Gregory XI.* when he returned from *Avignon to Rome*; where is subscribed *Petri Pauli Oliverii Opus.* Two Stones placed in the Wall, with Grates before them, have this writ over them,

*In queste Pietre pose le ginnochia  
S. Pietro, quando i Demonii  
port S. Mago per aria.*

On these Stones *S. Peter* kneeled when the Devils carried away *Simon Magus* in the Air.

S. Pietro in  
Vincola.

The Church of *S. Pietro in Vincola*, *S. Peter* in Bonds, is by the Ruines of *Trajan's Baths*, and has a Convent annexed for *Canons Regular.* At the High Altar is inscribed,

*Hic septem Maccabæorum Corpora,  
Sacraq; Divi Petri Catena  
asservantur.*

The

The Tomb of *Julius II.* in this Church, is very magnificent, all of white Marble, with several large Figures, designed by *M. Angelo*, and the Figure of *Moses* was wrought by his own hand.

*S. Martino del Monte* is one of *S. Martino del Monte* the oldest Churches in *Rome*; it has 24 ancient Marble Pillars that support the Roof, though new modelled by modern Artists. In a Vault here, were held three Councils, by Pope *Sylvester*, *Constantine*, and his Mother *Helen*, in the Years 324, and 325. In which Vault, 'tis said, an ancient *Madonna* in Mosaick work, was found, and under it writ, *Gaudium Christianorum*.

The *Giesu*, or the principal *The Giesu* Church of the *Jesuites*, has abundance of choice Paintings, and rich Gildings, which beautify the Roof, and fine *Capola*, that is of a very great height. The Body of *S. Ignatius* (the Founder of the Order) lies buried here, many Lamps

always burning before it, as well as *Voto's* on the Wall. The several little Chapels are all of Marble, as is the High Altar, where are Statues of *Corinthian* Brass, representing the twelve Apostles. In the *Sacristy*, is an *Antependium* for the Altar, and Vestments for a Priest to officiate both at *Mass* and *Vespers*, of Crimson Velvet, and embroidered with Pearl. They were work'd in *England*, at *Graystocke*, near *Carlisle* in *Cumberland*, by Cardinal *Howard's* Grandmother, and her Women, to be wore at the Canonization of *S. Ignatius*; though the Cardinal told me, they were not then used; for *S. Ignatius* dying a Confessor, not a Martyr, the Ceremony was to be perform'd in White, which his pious Grandmother did not understand, and chose the other Colour, because more Noble and Rich. She was a great Patroness of that Order, and founded a Colledge for *Jesuites* at *Antwerp*, on condition, that if Popery

Popery was ever restored in *England*, they should transplant to *Carlisle*. This cost her 60000 *l*. The Colledge adjoining to this Church, is called the *Casa Professa*, being a Retirement for Old *Jesuits*, *Veteranes*, that are not any longer able to instruct the Youth, and perform other Offices ordinarily expected from them. In their Library I saw the *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

The *Chiesa Nuova*, belonging Chiesa Nuova. to the Fathers of the Oratory, of the Order of *S. Filippo Neri*, wants for nothing that may make it appear splendid and glorious. In a side Chapel lies the Body of this Saint. Into the Walls a great deal of Mother of Pearl is work'd; and on the Pillars hang many *Voto's*. May 10. N. S. the Funeral Ceremonies of Cardinal *Crescentio* were solemnized in this Church. The Front was covered with black Cloth, and all the Body of the Church, on which were the Car-

dinal's Arms, Death-Heads, Scythes, and Bones a-cross, with two rows of Wax-lights on each side. A *Palco* was raised about the middle of the Church, three yards high, covered with black Velvet, and the Cardinals Arms embroidered on it, where the Body was brought about Noon, and lay, habited with the *Pianeta* like a Priest, Mitre on his Head, and Cardinal's Hat at his Feet, and Face uncovered; hither the Confraternity of the Dead came and sung their Office; and the Cardinals in Purple, entring into the Church, first kneel'd down before the *Hostia*, then exposed in one of the little Chapels near the Door; and afterwards coming up to the Body, prayed for his Soul, and having sprinkled Holy Water on the Body went up to the *Choire*, and joined in the Office for the Dead. Four Mourners stood by the Corps, with Banners of his Arms, displaying them to keep away Flies: In the evening the Body was taken privately and buried.



buried. When I was to see this Ceremony, I was shewed the Chamber of *Filippo Neri*, new consecrated, and used as a Chapel; and in another Room by it are kept in Boxes, a little Cup-board of his, the Bed and Bedding he lay on, with other the like Remains. May 26. S. N. was observed as S. *Filippo's* Anniversary, and the *Capella Pontificia* held at the *Chiesa Nuova*, which was in its best Array, the Relicks exposed, and Mass and Vespers performed with the best Musick in *Rome*. This Saint, being a *Roman* by Birth, and in great Esteem for his Piety when alive, and Miracles since, there was a great Contention in the City, who should express most Honour to his Memory: About one hour in the Night, Illuminations were set up, his Picture almost before every House, and in some places an Historical Relation of his Miracles, but in Past-board, and not unlike our Puppet-Shows, if such a Comparison

parison may be allowed. A vast concourse of People were walking up and down the Streets of both Sexes, in such Numbers as is rare in *Italy*, receiving great satisfaction from what they beheld, some chanting, and others falling frequently on their Knees before the Pictures they saw of this their Saint. Reflecting on this Foppery and Superstition, I could not forbear thinking these Rejoicings were tolerated, or rather encouraged, (after the Example of the Sports, &c. of the Ancient *Romans*,) to amuse and keep their People in Quiet, and from running into Faction and Sedition, as well as keeping up a blind Zeal and Superstition; which Notion communicating to an open and thinking *Roman*, that was not fond of them, he very much approved it, as probable, and said they were in this Respect only excusable. A new *Tabula Votiva* was hung in the Church this Day, representing a *Turk* that was a little before miracu-

racu-

raculouſly converted a Chriſtian. He was taken by the *Venetians* in the *Morea*, and with ſome others of his own Religion and Country ſent to *Rome*: His Maſter laboured all he could, both in his own Perſon, and by others, to make him a Chriſtian; yet he continued with great obſtinacy and Perverſeneſs to adhere to his *Mahumetiſm*, confirming his Companions in it too, ſaying often to them, They had better die a Thouſand Deaths, than become Chriſtians. After other means had proved ineffectual, the Maſter takes this *Turk* one Day to this Church, and deſires one of the Fathers to Diſcourſe him; but his Arguments not prevailing, they perſuaded him to kneel down before the Altar of *S. Philip*, recommending himſelf into the Hands of God, and Protection of that Saint; after ſome reluctance he conſented to do it, and found in himſelf at that inſtant, ſuch internal Impulſes to change his *Mahumetiſm* for *Chriſtianity*,

*stianity*, that he could not any longer resist, but upon this immediately became a Christian.

S. Agnes

Going out of *Rome*, by the *Via Agnese*, I came to the Church of *S. Agnes*, very old and said to be built by *Constantius*, *Constantine's* Son; there is a descent into it by 45 Steps; the Canopy over the High Altar is held up by four fine Porphyry Pillars: the Convent adjoining was heretofore a Nunnery, but now inhabited by *Canons Regular*. On one side of their Garden, and under an Hill, are the best *Catacombs* of *Rome*, digged out of an hard Earth, they had three Partitions one above another, and went several Miles underground; the Earth is now indeed coped in many places, and from what is to be seen can be made only a Conjecture what was: As I walk'd in them I observed several Niches in the Wall, some larger, and others less, generally five one above another, where they laid the  
the

the Dead Bodies; and it appears from what remains, that a Body being laid in one of these Cells, it was immediately stopp'd up, so no noisome smells from their corruption could offend those that had occasion to go into the *Catacombs*: But prying Posterity, that could not forbear raking into the Ashes of the Dead, have in many places broke into these Cells, where they were closed after the Corps were laid in them. By whom these Subterranean Repositories were made, or whose Burying places they were, is I think equally uncertain; though it is now with great assurance affirmed, they were made by the Primitive Christians, and that they alone buried in them, whereby an inexhaustible Treasure of Relicks is preserved to the Church. Where the Garden of the Convent is, was the Old *Romans Hippodrome*, and some of the old Walls are still to be seen.

S. Maria della Vittoria.

*S. Maria della Vittoria* is so called, because that in the year 1620. the Emperor *Ferdinand* recovering *Prague*, the Capital City of *Bohemia*, out of the Hands of the Protestants, found there a *Madona*, which was brought hither by Cardinal *Cornaro* to this Church, in Honour of which the Church has been beautified by him, and other Cardinals of the *Austrian Faction*, with Marble, excellent Sculpture by *Cavalier Bernino*, and has a good Picture by *Guercino*. Within the West Door of the Church is an Inscription in Capital Letters, and Gold.

*Gaude, Virgo Maria, omnes Hæreses sola interemisti.*

S. Maria degli Angeli.

Where stood the *Terme Diocletiane*, is now a Church called *S. Maria degli Angeli*, the Building very great, and Twelve of the Noblest Pillars of *Granito Orientale*, both for length and thickness that are perhaps

perhaps any where to be seen. Over the High Altar is the Figure of a Dove, and this underwritten :

*Quod fuit Idolum, nunc Templum  
est Virginis.*

*Anchor est Pius ipse Pater :*

*Dæmones aufugite.*

This is one of the Three Churches that is called *Macello de Martiri*, the Butchery of the Martyrs; because many Christians suffered here. *S. Vito* is the next; and *S. Salvator*, near the H. Office, is the Third. Behind this Church, is a large Monastery, belonging to *Carthusian* Monks. Near are the Pope's vast Granaries, built also out of the Ruines of *Dioclesian's Baths*, whereof the Remainders still to be seen, give ample testimony of their former Grandeur.

They were begun by *Dioclesian*, Terme Dioclesiane. who employed, during his time, continually 40000 Christians in this Service; which was afterwards con-

continued by *Constantine* and *Maximian*, Sons to *Dioclesian*, and by them adorned with Statues, &c. and dedicated to the Memory of their Founder.

S. Vito.

In the Church of *S. Vito*, mentioned before, are kept the Relicks of that Saint, and a Marble-Stone, on which he was Martyred, set upon two low Pillars, under which, whosoever shall creep that has been bit by a mad Dog, is thereby, and with the use of a little Oil the Fathers give, they say, infallibly cured. The Stone has suffered by the Devotion of those that rub their Beads against it; and on the Wall hang many *Voto's* in remembrance of miraculous deliverances received here.

French Minims.

The Church of the *French Minims*, call'd *Trinita de Monte*, and dedicated to the *S. Trinity*, is very neat, and well painted, as is the *Sacristy*, and the *Cloister* suitable. Here may be seen in *Painting* and *Basso Relievo* many Representations of the *Trinity*. Near



Near to this Church, is the Scotch Colledge, a small Building, and the number of those residing in it, proportionable; only four Jesuites, and as many Scholars. The Chapel and Library are little. In the Hall is the Picture of Mary Queen of Scots, in a Veil, a Crucifix in one hand, and Breviary in the other, four Crowns at her Feet, and this Inscription underneath.

*Maria Stuarta Scotiae & Galliae de facto, de jure Angliae & Hiberniae, Regina, à suæ deturbata, in Angliam Refugii causa descendens, Cognatæ Elizabethæ, tum regnantis Persiciâ, Senatusq; Anglici Invidiâ, post 19. Captivitatis Annos, Religionis ergo, capite detruncata, Martyrium consummavit. Anno Ætatis, Regniq; 45.*

*Anno 1587.*

The Colledge of the English Jesuites takes up one side of the Square

Square of Card. *Howard's* Palace it is not large, but capable of being made so; the whole Palace being built on the *Jesuite's* Ground, and so, that they might easily be united, did the number of Scholars require it; but at present there are not more than six Fathers, and seventeen Scholars; their Apartments are convenient, and handsome; they have a small Library, and a neat Chapel, dedicated to *S. Thomas of Canterbury*.

*S. Andrew degli Frati.*

The Church of *S. Andrew degli Frati*, belonged formerly to the *Scotch*; but after the Reformation, they being not able to keep it, was given to *Italian* Fathers of the Order of *St. Francis*; it is very handsome and large, with a fair *Cupola*, designed by *Borromino*. The two Chapels next the Door on both sides, are extraordinary; especially that on the right hand; all of the choicest Marble, and over the Altar an *Alto Relievo* curiously wrought.

Near

Near the *Piazza di Spagna*, is a little Church belonging to *Sicilian* Fathers, called *La Madonna di Constantinopoli*, (because of a Picture, reported to have been miraculously found at *Constantinople*;) In it, June 8. S. N. was kept a great Feast, the Church in its best Cloths, their Plate set out with the Relicks, &c. the *Madonna* with a Glory very artificially made, and extraordinary good Musick, which invited a great concourse of People. The Beggars, to excite Charity, used this Phrase, to whom they addressed, *La Madonna conceda le Gratie che desidero*. The Blessed Virgin grant the Blessings you desire.

La Madonna  
di Constanti-  
nopoli.

The Church of *S. Maria sopra Minerva*, so named, because built where *Minerva's* Temple stood: Here are many good Pictures, neat Marble Chapels well wrought, and many good Monuments. Near the High Altar is a Christ in white Marble, incomparably wrought

S. Maria sopra  
Minerva.

by *M. Angelo*, whither the People's Devotion led them so much to kiss the Foot, that the Fathers have put a Grate of Brass over, to save it; yet so wide, they can still through the Holes kiss it, and rub their Beads. In the Chapel of the *Rosary*, lies the Body of *S. Catarina di Siena*, and behind the *Sacristy*, is her Chamber, at great charge removed from *Siena*, and here converted into a Chapel, and cased with Marble, like the Holy House. In a little Chapel is a miraculous Crucifix, which is much resorted to for the Vertue ascribed to it; which is reasonable, if true, as one of the *Dominican* Fathers assured me, that that very Crucifix wrought many Miracles. This was the grossest Superstition I met with in any of the Fathers of the *Roman* Church; though the like is common from the inferior People; but the Fathers, in Discourse with Protestants, generally disguise themselves under this Reserve,  
That

That God Almighty does make distinction of Places, and more especially answers the Desires of those that address to him in one Place than another; and wherever these miraculous Pictures or Statues are, he has more eminently appeared to those who have prayed to him before them, than others. Adjoyning to this Church is a great Convent of *Dominican* Friars, where the General of the Order resides, and is a constant Reception to all the Order that go to *Rome*. Before the Front of the Church is a *Guglia* with *Hieroglyphicks*; betwixt it and the Pedestal, is an Elephant in Brass, whereon 'tis fixed, which was found under the Walls of the Temple of *Minerva*.

*S. Pietro Montorio*, is so called S. Pietro Montorio. from the colour of the Earth, which makes the Hill where it stands, look *quasi Monte d'oro*. The Church is little, and most remarkable for the *Transfiguration* over the High

Altar, the last Work of *R. Urbin*, and esteemed by some, the best Picture in the World. The Convent is of *Franciscan Observant* Fathers; in the middle of the Court is a little Chapel, erected where *S. Peter* was crucified with his head downwards. In it, is a Lamp always burning, and this Inscription,

*Paulus III. Pont. Max.  
Prædecessorum suorum vestigiis  
Inhærendo, ob eximiam omnium huius  
Templo Devotionem, atq; Observan-  
tiam,*

*Inter alia, quibuscumque Missam  
In hoc Sacello celebrantibus, vice  
Qualibet, unam Animam ex iis  
Quæ apud Inferos ad sua purganda  
Delicta sunt, eruntq; destinatae,  
Redimendi, atq; ab eisdem  
Cruciatibus evocandi, omnimodam  
Perpetuamq; Facultatem concessit.*

*Anno Domini 1535.*

*Against*

Against this Chapel was fix'd a great wooden Cross, and one of the Fathers told me that when *Vien-na* was besieged by the *Turks*, a Soldier in the Garrison made a Vow to *S. Peter*, that on condition he would then protect and defend the City, he would carry on his back to *Rome* the largest Cross he could, and leave it there in Honour of *S. Peter*; and this is the Cross he brought in observance of his Vow.

*Paul V.* built a most Magnificent Fountain near this Church, whither he brought the Water at a very great Expence, running through the Country more than 30 Miles to supply here.

The *Irish Colledge* is only a private House, now used by the *Jesuites* of that Nation for the instructing their Youth. They have convenient little Apartments, and a small Chapel and Library; the Number of the Society at present exceeds not three Fathers and seven Scholars.

S. Maria della  
Pace.

The Church of *S. Maria della Pace* is little, but neat, the Pillars and Walls cas'd with Marble, an handsome *Cupola*, and good Altar-pieces. The building it, as it is, was miraculous; a Church stood where it is, dedicated to *S. Andrea degli Aquarenazzi*, overò *Pescatori*. In the Front was an Image of the Virgin holding her Son in her Arms; and here the young People used to Game, and one losing much, began to throw about him, in an outrageous manner, and cast Stones against this Picture, from whence issued Blood; and the marks are still to be seen on one of the Cheeks, the Chin, Neck; and Breast. This happening in the Pontificate of *Sixtus IV.* and at a time when all *Italy* was involved in Wars, he required a Procession here; and Intercessions to be made to this *Madonna*; vowing a Church in this place to the *Madonna*, if she would grant Peace among the Christian Princes; and being heard he



he built this, and named it *S. Maria della Pace*, endowed it with *Canons Regular*, to whom he granted great Priviledges, and a Plenary Indulgence all the *Saturdays* of the year, and from the middle of *Lent* every day till *Wednesday* in *Easter-Week*, during which Time the Image is uncovered.

In the *Corso* is *S. Maria in via lata*, where *S. Paul's* House stood when he came first to *Rome*, and is now under it, but this City has been so often sack'd, and has suffered so much from the Sackers, as well as from Time, that the House is sunk so low, it seems rather a Cellar than to have been a Dwelling-house. Here, the Inscription within informs *S. Luke* wrote his Gospel, and made his Pictures of the Virgin, one whereof in the year 1283. by accident falling into a Well near the Stable of the Palace on the other side the Street, then belonging to Cardinal *Pietro Carpocei*, the Water rose so high on a sudden

*S. Maria in via lata.*

and in the Night, that the Stable was full ; and the Grooms waked, the Horses swimming in it, who going to see what was the matter, beheld the Picture floating on the top of the Water, whereof the Cardinal being advised, he came and with great Reverence, took it up, and carried it into his Palace. This being in the Pontificate of *Innocent* the IV. he commanded the building this Church where is this Well, which is visited with great Devotion, and the Picture, now set up in the Church, held in great Veneration, and is uncovered from the middle of *Lent* to the *Octave* of *Easter*, during which time *Gregory XIII.* has granted an Indulgence ; and the following Inscription is on a Marble Stone.

*Gregorius XIII. P. P. Universis  
& singulis Christi fidelibus prae-  
sentes literas inspecturis, salu-  
nem, & Apostolicam Benedictio-  
nem. Ad augendam fidelium Re-  
ligionem*

*ligionem & Animarum salutem  
cælestibus Ecclesiæ Thesauris piâ  
Charitate intenti, omnibus u-  
triusque sexus Christi fidelibus  
verè pænitentibus & confessis qui  
Collegiatam Ecclesiam Sanctæ Ma-  
riæ in Via Lata de Urbe, quæ ad  
præsens denominatio Cardinala-  
tus dilecti filii nostri Innocenti  
Card. de Monte, & valde vene-  
rabilis inter cæteras ejusdem Ur-  
bis Ecclesias atque insignis existit,  
Die Festo Assumptionis ipsius B.  
Mariæ semper Virginis singulis  
Annis à primis vesperis usque  
ad secundas vespervas & occasum  
solis ejusdem Festi inclusivè de-  
votè visitârint, & ibi pro Pace  
& Unione inter Principes Chri-  
stianos conservanda & Hæresium  
Extirpatione, Sanctæque Matris  
Ecclesiæ tranquillitate pias ad  
Deum preces effuderint, plena-  
riam omnium & singulorum suorum  
peccatorum Indulgentiam & Re-  
missionem Misericorditer in Do-  
mino concedimus, & elargimur,*

*non obstantibus quibuscunque perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturis. Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum, sub annulo Piscatoris, Die 8. Aug. 1577. Pontificatus nostri Anno 5.*

S. Giacomo de Spagnuoli.

In the Church of S. Giacomo de Spagnuoli. In the Piazza of Navona is an Altar dedicated to S. Anne and the Blessed Virgin; on a Praying-desk is a Prayer to be said to them, and this underwritten.

*Alexander P. P. VI. concessit Indulgentiam centum Annorum pro mortalibus & venialibus, recitanti hanc Orationem trinâ vice coram Imagine B. Annæ & B. Mariæ Virginis, & Filii ejus quam quidem Indulgentiam proprio ore promulgavit & publicavit, Anno 1642.*

S. S. Vincenzo & Anastasio.

Two Miles from the City by the *Via Ostiense* is the Church of S. S. Vincenzo and Anastasio, belonging

ing to *Cistercian* Monks, Here is a plenary Indulgence on the Feast of this Church (22d. of Jan.) and every time for 6000 years.

Near stands *S. Paolo di tre Fontane*, a new Church built over the place where *S. Paul* was beheaded, after which they have a Tradition, his Head leaped three times, and in those places appeared so many Fountains of Water, which is expressed by the Head cut in Marble over each of them. Many *Voto's* hang near to one of these Fountains, in Memory of Miracles wrought there, as by the several Tablets appears. In one corner of the Church is said to be the Pillar on which *S. Paul* was beheaded. Here are two Altars, and over them very good Pieces, one of the beheading *S. Paul*, the other the Crucifixion of *S. Peter*, by *Guido Rheni*. Over the Church Door is this Inscription.

*S. Paolo di tre Fontane.*

*Sancti Pauli Apostoli  
Martyrii locus  
Ubi tres Fontes  
Mirabili:èr erupêrunt.*

Scala Coeli.

Near is also another little new built Church, called *Scala Cæli*. Over the High Altar is writ in Capital Letters, in Gold.

*Celebrans hic Animam à Pænis  
Purgatorii liberat.*

Underneath this Altar is also another, Priviledged for the Dead; there lies a Pen and Ink with a Book on the Table, where out of Charity to the Soul of a departed Friend, many write such Friend's Name, and leaving a *Giulio*, the next Priest that Officiates, takes the Money, and says a Mass for his Soul.

Here it may not be improper to give some Account what a Priviledged Altar is. When the Pope grants

grants a Priviledge to an Altar, he declares, that a Mass said there, for any Soul in Purgatory, even the most obnoxious, shall in the same moment deliver it thence.

In this Church of *Scala Cæli* are the Bodies of many Martyrs, as appears from what follows, which I transcribed from a Tablet by the Door, and gives the Reason also for the Church's Name. *In hac Æde dum S. Bernardus Missæ Sacrificium celebraret, scalam conspexerit, qua descendentes & ascendentes Angeli Animas in Cælum inferebant. Hinc factum est, ut sacer ille locus Virgini Deiparæ antea dicatus S. Maria de Scala Cæli vocaretur, Romanique Pontifices indulserint, ut oblati hic Divinis Hostiis Animæ à Purgatorio pænis eximerentur.*

*Sub Ara maxima hujus Templi quiescunt Corpora Sanctorum Martyrum Zenonis Tribuni ac Sociorum Militum, decem millium, ducentorum & trium, qui Dioclesiani ac*  
Maxi-

*Maximiani Imperatorum jussu, quod illustratis Romanis Legionibus Christiani deprehensi essent, in opus Romanarum Thermarum damnati sunt. Verum absolutis Thermis, veriti Imperatores ne præter modum auctus damnatorum numerus requie atque otio ad quidpiam moliendum in Romanum Imperium excitaretur, ubi eorum sacra asservantur ossa (quem locus ea ætas, à proximo, qui etiam nunc extat jugi fonte, Guttan jugiter manantem appellabant) vivos perducere atque ad unum necari jusserunt. Septimo Idus Julii, Anno post Christum Natum 299.*

(  
Convertites.

In Rome are two Nunneries of the *Convertites*; one in the *Lungara* for Married Women, that have lived unchaste, but are Penitent; and the other in the *Corso* for single Women.

Before I leave the Churches, I cannot forbear saying something of their Bells, which are many of them *English*, and were exported  
by



by a *Florentine*, in the time of our Great Rebellion, who bought them of the then zealous Reformers, at such easie rates, he got a good Estate by this Traffick.

Next to the Churches ought to follow the Colledges and Hospitals, being founded in Charity: Of the former, after what I before observed, there remains only the *Colledge de propaganda Fide*, fronting the *Piazza di Spagna*, and is a great Ornament to it. Here the Cardinals hold Congregations, every Week, for the propagating Religion; and in it, under the care of the Fathers, are some *Turks, Moors*, and Convert *Dutchmen*, about 36 in all; after they are sufficiently confirmed in the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and gone through a course of Studies, they are sent home on Missions, to convert their Country-men: The Colledge was founded by *Urban VIII*.

Colledge de  
Propaganda  
Fide.

Hospital of the  
Spirito Santo.  
Convertites.

Of the Hospitals the chiefest are that of the *Holy Ghost*, and the *Convertites*, where all Persons of what Nation soever, that are converted to the *Roman* Catholick Religion, are received for a convenient time, and Fathers appointed to instruct and confirm them in their Religion.

English Pa-  
lace.

Near it is the old Palace belonging to the Crown of *England*, where the *English* Embassadors constantly resided, till *Hen. VIII.* gave it to Cardinal *Campeius* the Pope's Legate in *England*: It now belongs to the Family of *Colonna*.

Pazzorello.

The *Pazzorello*, or the Hospital for Fools or Madman, (the *Italian* Language expressing both by the same Word,) has two handsome Courts, and divers Apartments for Men or Women; but not in so regular an Order as those in *Bedlam*: In most of the Chambers are three Beds, and they that are much distempered be chained by their Necks to a Ring fastened in the Wall.

Wall. It is observed that Fools are more rare and melancholly Mad-men, than in our colder Climes, but raving Mad-men more frequent.

Before I leave this Head of their Churches and Religion, I will add something of the Religious Ceremonies I was present at in Rome: Arriving there in *Lent*, I attended Cardinal *Howard* in his *Cortaggio* (as it is called) on *Palm-Sunday*, to the Pope's Chapel at *Monte-Cavallo*. Now the going in a Cardinal's *Cortaggio* is after this manner. The Vanity here lies most in show, and when any the Cardinals appear in publick, they affect to have as many Coaches waiting upon them as their own Abilities can afford, or the number of those that make Court to them procure; and the waiting upon a Cardinal so from his own Palace whither he goes, is called being in his *Cortaggio*. Cardinal

Religious Ceremonies.

nal *Howard*, upon all publick occasions, sent to the *English* to desire their Company, which was a Favour and Respect to them, because it gained them a more easie admittance to see the Functions, and added also to his *Grandeur*. The Pope's Age and Infirmities had so long confined him to his Chamber, that he was not present in the Chapel, but deputed a Cardinal to officiate for him. The Cardinals all met together here, the Bishops and Priest-Cardinals in their Habits were on the Right side, and at their Feet the *Caudatarii*, or those that held up their Trains; on the other were the Deacon-Cardinals, with the Generals of the several Religious Orders, the Prelates and Monseigniors. After the Chapel was full, and they had all Palm-branches given them by the Cardinal officiating, a Procession began, a Cross was carried first, the Inferiors followed, and Cardinals after them

two and two, and lastly two *Swissers* of the Pope's Guards, with their Swords drawn in their Hands. In this Order they walked out of the Chapel into the Hall, round it, and then returned, a *Chorus* all the while of Vocal and Instrumental Musick.

On *Wednesday*, in the Holy Week, the Cardinals went to Vespers at the Pope's Chapel at *Monte-Cavallo*, and had a particular and solemn Office; three Lamentations were sung in a very affecting manner, and the *Miserere mei Deus*, &c. Near the Altar, on a large Branch, were fifteen Wax-lights, and extinguished severally, and at certain times, all but one, and at the beginning of the *Miserere* all the other Lights in the Chapel were put out together; at last the remaining Light was carried behind the Altar, and all in the Chapel joining on their Knees in the *Miserere*, at the conclusion knock'd with their Hands and

Feet against the Benches and Floor to denote a *Conclamatum est*. This Function called the *Tenebræ*, is Mystical, and I was not fully informed even from the Priests what was intended by it, the remaining Light they all agreed was for the Blessed Virgin, who continued with our Lord at the Cross, when all his Disciples had forsaken him.

The like Ceremony was observed in all the Churches of *Rome*.

One hour after Sun-set the Pilgrims supp'd at the Hospital prepared for them, their Sores were dressed, and the Feet of some washed; the Men eat together in large Halls below Stairs, and the Women above, they were reckoned six hundred of both Sexes. Persons of the best Quality both Men and Women, to express their Humility, waited on them.

On *Thursday* the *Cardinals* went to the Pope's Chapel in the *Vatican Palace*, where, after Mass, a consecrated *Hostia* was carried in Procession round the Hall, and from the *Capella di Sixto* to the *Capella Paulina*, where it was put in a Tomb with a Grate before it, a Glöry all round, and abundance of Lights burning about it. After it was so lodged, and every one of the *Cardinals* had offered his Devotion, they went together into another Room, where were thirteen Priests of several Nations, whose Feet were washed by Cardinal *Chigi*, he performing that Function for the Pope, and Gold and Silver Medals given to each. The Reason why they were thirteen, is this: *Gregory the Great*, going to wash the Feet of the Twelve (before that time the limited number) those that assisted him, saw there were Thirteen, and were turning away the supernumerary, as an Intruder; but Pope *Gregory*

seeing something extraordinary in his Countenance, would not permit them; declaring, that as he washed the Twelve in Memory of the Apostles, so he washed him in Memory of our Saviour; and this Thirteenth proving to be an Angel, the Number Thirteen has continued ever since. This being ended, the Cardinals were entertained at Dinner by the Pope in the *Vatican*, as were the Priests, whose Feet were washed.

This Evening I heard the *Tenebrae* in two or three Churches, and saw several Sepulchres. That in the *Spanish* Church of *S. Jacomo*, was the most Glorious of any, as their Musick best. In the *English* Colledge they had the Figure of our Saviour under the High Altar, which was seen through Tiffany, and many Lights about it,

Divers Penitents were in the Streets disciplining themselves with great severity, all in White, their Faces covered, and Backs bare, which



which they whipp'd as they walk'd along, and brought much Blood.

The Bells and Clocks were all silent from the time the *Hostia* was laid in the Sepulchre; nay, the little Bells at House-doors, were tied, and knocking only used. All the Maces carried before the Cardinals, were with the wrong Ends downward, and so the Guards stood with their Pikes and Muskets.

The Pilgrims were entertained again at Supper as the last Night, and were attended by some of the Cardinals.

On *Good-Friday* the Cardinals were again at the Chapel of the *Vatican*, and after some Hymns, a little Gold-Cross that stood covered on the Altar, was by degrees uncovered, and elevated, and after three Geniculations, was laid on a Cushion at the bottom of the Steps that go up to the Altar, all the Cardinals in Order Two by Two, walk'd bare-footed to it, fell prostrate, and kissing it, made each  
an

an offering of a Crown in Gold; after them, came up the Bishops, Monseigniors, and Generals of the Orders, and made the like Oblations; this is called *Adoratio Crucis*. The Responses are then made thus; *Ecce Lignum Crucis, in quo Salus nostra pependit*; and then the Chorus joyns in *Venite, adoremus*. After this was ended, the Sacrament was brought back in a Procession out of the *Capella Paulina*, into the *Capella di Sixto*, and here consumed. The like was observed in other Churches, though the Sepulchres continued to be seen.

On *Easter-Day* the Cardinals went to the Pope's Chapel at *Monte-Cavallo*, when the Candles were all lighted again, and a great Paschal-Candle on a Sconce near the Altar, with five great pieces of Incense made up like to Nails, and set in it cross-wise, and *Gloria in Excelsis*, sung. When the Candles were lighted in the several Churches,

ches, the Banners were displayed, Bells rung, and great Guns of the Castle *S. Angelo* fired, the Guards held their Muskets as ordinarily, and all Things returned to their former course.

*Monday after Pentecost*, the Cardinals, and most of the Clergy in *Rome*, met at *S. Peter's Church*, and went in Procession to the *S. Spirito*, and back again. The Dean of the *S. Colledge* (*Cardinal Cibo*) officiated for the Pope; who, if he is able, always bears a Part in the Ceremony. The Pope, by his Bull, commanded a Thanksgiving for the Success of the Christian Arms, and to implore the Divine Assistance for a continuation thereof, and the total extirpation of Heresie.

In the Evening I was admitted to the Honour of kissing the Pope's Slipper; who, though he knew me to be a *Protestant*, gave me his Blessing, and said nothing of Religion.

The

The Feast of *Corpus Domini* being solemnized the 17th. of *June*, S. N. the *Hostia* was carried in Procession from S. Peter's Church as far as the *Piazza* before the *Conventiti*, and from thence, to the *S. Spirito*, and so back into the Church. In this Procession, attended many of the Religious of all the Orders in the Church, the Prelates, Cardinals, &c. The Pope's part was supplied by Card. *Pio*, who carried the Sacrament. The Street was covered all the way over head, and thronged, as well as the Windows, with Spectators. The Cloisters of S. Peter had incomparable Tapestry-Hangings, extreamly well wrought, and from the *Cartones* of R. *Urbino* (now at *Whitehall*) perhaps the greatest Performances of their kind in the World. The Church was hung with flower'd Crimson-Silk, with Gold-Fringes; the whole cost 200000 Crowns; and the rich Altar-Plate, all of Gold, was set out this day.

*June*

June 28. S. N. being the Eve of S. Peter, in the Afternoon was a Cavalcade from the *Spanish* Ambassador's Palace to *Monte-Cavallo*, by *Spaniards*, and those of that Faction, attending the Gennet and Purse of Gold that were presented by the D. of S. Pietro (Ambassador Extraordinary for that Occasion) to the Pope, being the King of Spain's annual Tribute or Acknowledgment for the Kingdom of Naples. The Evening concluded with discharging the Guns at *Monte-Cavallo*, and the Castle S. Angelo, whence very fine Fire-works play'd, especially that they call'd the *Girandola*. The like were in the *Piazza di Spagna*, over against the Ambassador's Palace, where were Illuminations, as also in all the great Streets. Those which look'd the most glorious and surprizing, were at S. Peter's Church, before the Front, on the outside the *Cupola*, and on the Cross over it.

On

On St. Peter's Day the Cardinals went to the Church dedicated to him, which had the same Hangings on as upon *Corpus Christi* day. The Statue of S. Peter was vested in *Pontificalibus*, a Mitre on his Head, a *Stola* and Surplice, and Multitudes of People flock'd to kiss his Foot, and put their Heads under. The *Vespers* were performed by four Choirs of Musick, and excellent Singing. After they were ended, the Illuminations were set forth again, and the like discharging Guns, and Fire-works, both at S. Angelo, and the *Piazza di Spagna*, as the last Night.

After the Churches, &c. so much Respect is due to Antiquity, as to give it the next Place; and therefore I shall now go on in my Observations, to give some brief Account of the remaining Buildings of the old *Romans*.

Amphitheatre The *Amphitheatre*, now commonly called the *Coliseo*, from a *Colossean*

Colossean Statue in it of *Vespasian*, a Building not to be parallell'd, contrived in so great and wonderful a manner, that it would commodiously contain 87000 Spectators. It was compleated in eleven years, by the industry of 30000 Workmen.

It was of this *Martial* speaks,

*Barbara Pyramidum fileat miracula  
Memphis,*

*Affiduus jactet nec Babylona labor ;*

*Nec Triviæ Templo molles laudentur  
Iones ;*

*Dissimuletq; Deum cornibus Ara  
frequens :*

*Aere nec vacuo pendentia Mausolea*

*Laudibus immoditis Cares in A-  
stra ferant.*

*Omnis Cæsareo cedat Labor Amphitheatro :*

*Unum pro cunctis Fama loquatur  
opus.*

Many

Many Christians were here barbarously exposed to wild Beasts; in Memory of which, many Crosses are infixed on the Walls, and Inscriptions on them, and a little Chapel within, over which an Hermit has his Cell. It has suffered much from Time, and the violence of rapacious Hands; but in its Ruines is greater than any thing the Age we live in affords. In the Out-walls are holes in almost ev'ry stone, and Authors do not agree, by whom, and why made: The most common current Opinion is, That the *Goths* and *Vandals* in one of their IncurSIONS into *Italy*, coming to *Rome*, vowed not to leave a Stone intire in their publick Buildings; and staying but fifteen days, could not pull them down, and therefore contented themselves with these Holes, which are to be seen in all the Ruines of the ancient Buildings. The Pillars generally used among the old *Romans*, I observed to have been of the *Corinthian* Order, and fluted. On



On one side the *Amphitheatre*, 'tis thought the Gallows stood, under which the surviving Brother of the *Horatii* was condemned to pass, for killing his Sister, after he returned victorious from the *Fossa Cluilia*, where his two Brothers, and the *Curiatii* fell; the loss of one of them being lamented by her; for which Fact, the *Romans*, in consideration of his past Services, would not put him to Death, nor yet allow his Merit to palliate his Crime.

Not far from hence is the Trium- Constantine's Arch.  
phial Arch of *Constantine*, after his Victory over *Maxentius*. Many Representations are there in *Basso Relievo*, and Inscriptions on both sides, but so imperfect, they are not legible. Under the Arch, is this Dedication, *Liberatori Urbis; Fundatori Quietis*.

The Triumphal Arch of *Titus*, Titus's Arch.  
erected for him by his Father, upon his taking *Hierusalem*, has many Representations on it in *Basso Relievo*,

*Relievo*, that remain pretty entire; such as, the Triumphal Chariot drawn with four Horses a-breast, the great Candlestick of *Solomon's Temple*, that held seven Lights, and the Instruments with the Vessels used in the Judaical Rites and Ceremonies.

Theatrum  
Marcelli.

The *Theatrum Marcelli*, which *Cæsar Augustus* made to immortalize the Name of *Marcellus*, Son to his Sister *Octavia*, is now almost totally in Ruines, out of which is raised the Palace of the *P. Savelli*.

Sept. Severus's  
Arch.

The Triumphal Arch of *Sept. Severus*, is pretty entire; it was erected for his Victory over the *Parthians*; on both sides the Arch are Trophies proper for a General, and an Admiral, and within Sacrifices.

Cloaca.

Some little Remains are still visible of the *Cloaca* made by *Tarquinius Priscus*, so wide and high, that it is reported a Cart loaded with Hay could have drove in it.

Betwixt

Betwixt the *Monte Aventino*, where now is a little Church dedicated to *S. Sabina*, and the *Monte Palatino*, on which is the *Horto Farnesiano*, (where are some good Statues, and many Vaults under ground of the old Building,) lies a pleasant Vale, in which was the *Circus Maximus*, now a Kitchen-Garden. Near it began the great Fire of *Rome*, kindled by *Nero's* Command.

*Circus Maximus.*

*Templum Solis*, now converted into a Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. In the Cloyster before it a great Head cut in Stone with a large wide Mouth, and is called *Bocca della Verita*. The Inscription by it informs, that the *Romans* to make their Oaths more Solemn, were wont to put their Hands into this Mouth when they swore.

*Templum Solis.*

The *Pyramidal Mausoleum* of *C. Sestius*, who was Consul, and a Priest of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, stands in the Wall of this City, of

*C. Sestius's Monument.*

a considerable heighth, and all of *Greek* Marble; there were four handsome Marble Pillars by it, but at present only two.

Monte Testaceo.

The *Monte Testaceo*, half a Mile in compass, and sixty Foot high, is an heap of broken Pots which were thrown there out of the City by the old *Romans*; yet underneath are now made excellent cool Vaults that keep Wine very well, whither many resort in the hot Seasons to drink, and refresh themselves.

Castrum Prætorianum Tiberii.

The *Castrum Prætorianum Tiberii*, where his Guards were wont to exercise, is covered with Grass, and only some remainders of the old Walls standing.

Circo di Caracalla.

*Circo d'Antonino Caracalla* has its out Walls entire. It was of a large extent, and in the middle was the Obelisk, now in the *Piazza di Navona*.

Capitol.

There is nothing remaining of the old *Capitol* but the Foundation, on which an handsome Building is super-

superstructed, where the *Roman* Senators live, and Courts of Justice are held; the ascent to it very great; the ancient Statues in the *Piazza*, and those within are particularly mentioned by *Lassels*. In one Chamber are fixed in the Wall, many pieces of old Stones, found under ground, with the Names of many the old *Roman* Consuls. Here is also a *Busto* of *Rhea Silvia*, the Mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*; and *Virgil* in white Marble! In another Apartment is a Statue of *Jupiter*, the God *Pan*, the Pedestal whereof is Modern, and on that inscribed,

*Panis rusticum Numen ab inculto  
situ ad altiore[m] restituitur.*

The *Busto's* of *Plato* and *Dio-  
genes*; the Statue of a *Sybil*,  
and another of *Marius* the *Consul*.

Behind the *Capitol* are some remainders of the Temples of *Jupiter*, *Tonnant* and *Concordia*,

Forum Romanum.

The *Forum Romanum* lies in a Valley, betwixt the *Monte Palatino* and the *Capitol*.

Lupercalia.

By it are the Ruins of the *Lupercalia*, a Temple in Honour of *Romulus* and *Remus*, that were Nursed by a Wolf.

Temple of Janus.

The Portals of the Temple of *Janus*, are all that remain of it; the Doors were never to be shut but when the World was at Peace; so they were shut but twice; the last time was in *Augustus Cæsar's* Reign, when Christ was born.

Temple of Jupiter Stator.

Three Columns are standing of the Temple of *Jupiter Stator*.

Temple of Antoninus Pius and Faustina.

The Temple of *Antoninus Pius* and *Faustina* is converted into a Church dedicated to *S. Lawrence*.

Via Sacra.

From the Arch of *Titus* to that of *Sept. Severus* lay anciently the *Via Sacra* or *Trionfale*.

Temple of Castor and Pollux.

The Temple of *Castor* and *Pollux* is dedicated to *S. S. Cosmo* and *Damiano*; the old Doors of Brass are there still. The

The *Tempio della Pace* is very ruinous. It was one of the richest and greatest in *Rome*; for in it were kept the Riches and Ornaments of *Solomon's Temple*, which *Titus* brought in Triumph hither.

Tempio della Pace.

There are some Ruins of the *Temple of the Sun and Moon*.

Temp'e of the Sun and Moon

Where *Nero's Palace* stood is a Convent, and the Gardens of *English Dominican Fryars*, maintained by Cardinal *Howard*.

The *Ponte S. Angelo* is over the River *Tyber*, denominated from the Castle of *S. Angelo*, near it. The Bridge is so wide that two Coaches may pass together with great ease, and Walks on each side raised for others on foot; the Rail and Balaster is of white Marble, and so are the Twelve Statues that are set upon it, Ten of them representing our Saviour's Sufferings, the other two *S. Peter* and *S. Paul*.

Ponte S. Angelo.

Castle of  
S. Angelo.

The Castle of *S. Angelo* was formerly known by the Name of *Hadriani Moles*, because the Ashes of *Adrian* the Emperor were here kept; it is at this day the strongest, and best fortified place in *Rome*, the Treasure of the Church is kept in it, and from the *Vatican* hither is built a long Gallery on Arches, and covered on the top, for his Holiness to retire to this Castle, in case any Civil Commotions threaten his Quiet at the *Vatican*. This is also the Prison of State, whither the more eminent Criminals are committed. By a particular License from Cardinal *Cibo*, I got leave to see Dr. *Burrhi*, (a Prisoner here;) He is a *Milanese* by Birth, and now in years, one that has applied himself to Physick and Chymistry, and has been very fortunate in his Practice of them. He was condemned to die, by the Inquisition for these Doctrines: *That the Blessed Virgin was God equal with her Son; and that the Holy*  
Spirit



*Spirit was incarnate in her, as the Eternal Word in the Son. That the three Persons in the Trinity were the First, Second, and Third Heaven. That the Son was from Eternity dissatisfied with his Father, for that he had not made him equal with him. That the consecrated Hostia has in it as well the Body of the Mother as the Son; and that by gathering the Crumbs, and putting them together in the Cup, was typified the Union betwixt the Son and Mother. These Opinions, how ridiculous and absurd soever they may appear, wanted not Followers both in Italy and Germany; he discoursing plausibly, and performing by virtue of his Chymistry, Things out of the common Road. He boasts of curing many that were left by their Physicians; that in Denmark he made an House remove out of its place, before the King, without any visible help; and made a Statue to walk and move Arms, Legs, and Body, which last he told*

me

me was done chiefly by *Mercury*. But his Doctrines scandalously spreading, the *Holy Office* had their Spies abroad to take him, and residing in the Court of *Germany*, by reason of an extraordinary Cure he had wrought on the *Empress*, was sent for thither, and delivered to those *Harpyes*, the *Empress* only gaining this for him, that he should not suffer Death; so he is a perpetual Prisoner; and she in gratitude for his Services to her, has settled on him a Competency for Life for his Maintenance. He shewed me several his Chymical Preparations of Salts and Spirits; and discoursed much in commendation of *Mr. Boyle*, whose Experimental Philosophy he approved. He told me, that any Salt extracted from a Plant put into a Glass, would in time fix it self to the sides of that Glass, in resemblance of the Plant from whence extracted, and shew'd me the Experiment. I had not time to inform my self much from him,

him, no Company being permitted to stay longer with him, than for three Quarters of an Hour. He has some knowledge in Painting, and has wrought at it himself. He has an extraordinary good Picture of *Donna Olympia*, by *Guido Rheni*. He has always some Men that he employs at Work, they were smoothing Marble-Stones, one of which, of *Granito Orientale*, he valued at 10000 Crowns.

Something distant from Rome is the Temple of *Bacchus*, consecrated by *Alex. IV.* to the Honour of God, and *S. Constantia*. The Figure is round and within are two rows of fine Marble Pillars, twelve in each, twenty four in all, alluding to the twenty four Hours that make a Natural Day; it had four Doors (one now stopp'd up) denoting the four Seasons, 12 Niches in the Wall, representing the 12 Months of the year, in which formerly stood so many Images of the Heathen Gods. There is much Painting in *Fresco*; the

Temple of  
Bacchus.

the Sacred, Modern, the Prophane and Antique. In this Temple is a rare and wonderful piece of Antiquity, called the *Tomb of Bacchus*, of a prodigious great size, and all of Porphyry, one of the hardest Stones that is, curiously wrought with Figures of Vines, Birds, Beasts, &c. *Platina* in his Lives of the Popes, treating of *Paul II.* says, he had given Order for the bringing this Tomb into *Rome*, with an Intention (as it was believed) to make it his own, being much pleased with its Antiquity and excellent Work; but dying suddenly in a Journey, and in the Night, his Commands were never executed.

Forum Nervæ

The *Forum Nervæ* is near the *Via Trionfale*, and was so called from the *Forum* made by *Nervæ*, whose Palace stood by it. Some part of the old Walls, with Noble great Marble Pillars, are yet to be seen.

*Mi.*

*Minerva's Temple* has little remaining, besides the upper end which is entire, with the Goddess her self *in alto relievo*. Minerva's Temple.

Here it may not be improper to subjoin what I saw in the Custody of two Famous Antiquaries, the one Signior *Pietro* whose Collection is of *Ægyptian* Idols, the old Instruments that have been used in the *Roman* Sacrifices, Urns, *Priapus's*, which the Women wore about their Necks, out of a Superstitious Opinion they should be the more fortunate in having Children, a true *Roman* Standard with the Eagle in Brass over it, Arms of the *Turks*, ancient *Busto's*, Medals, *Intaglia's*, &c. Signior *Pietro Bellorio*, the most celebrated Antiquary in *Italy*, (Library-Keeper to the Queen *Christina* of *Sueden*, and Conserver of the Antiquities of *Rome*,) shewed me several Vessels and Instruments, used in the Sacrifices; Idols, Lamps, used in the Heathen Temples, with divers other

other rare pieces of Antiquity, whereof he gives a very rational Account.

Piazza's.

The publick *Piazza's* in *Rome*, are more frequent than in any other City I ever saw, and more Glorious; the chiefest are the *Piazza di Spagna, di Navona, & di Colonna.*

The *Piazza di Spagna*, is so called from the Palace of the Spanish Embassador in it; the fine Fountains like a Ship, called the *Barcage*, is no little Ornament thereto.

The *Piazza di Navona*, where every *Wednesday* the publick Market is kept, is of an oblong Form, appears very great, with the Water-works and *Guglia* in the middle and fine Churches, Palaces, and other handsome Buildings that adorn it.

Near to this *Piazza* is the Statue of *Pasquin*, much celebrated for the ingenious Libels that are often fixed on it, and from thence are called

called *Pasquinades*. Upon the late Differences betwixt the Pope and French King this Distich was found there.

*Correxit Petrum Gallus, ploravit & ille:*

*Nunc Petrus Gallum corrigit, ille negat.*

The *Piazza di Colonna*, from the Column or Pillar erected in the middle of it, one hundred seventy five Foot high, having fifty six Windows, and within two hundred and six Steps, made by *Aurelius Antoninus*, in Honour of his Father *Antoninus Pius*; and there is upon it in *basso relievo*, his Victories over the *Armenians*, *Parthians*, *Germans*, *Vandals*, and *Sarmatians*: On the top was *Antoninus's* Statue; but *Sixtus Quintus* instead thereof set up one of *S. Paul* in Brass, and gilt.

After

After the Ancient Buildings in Rome, the Modern may be allowed Place; which, however short they come of them, do certainly equal, if not exceed any others now in the World. Of these, I shall begin with the Pope's Palaces, the *Vatican* and *Monte-Cavallo*, and for the rest, I shall proceed in the Order in which I saw them.

Vatican-Palace.

In the *Vatican-Palace*, is on Arsenal with Arms for 20000 Horse, and 40000 Foot. From it, passing through the *Belvedere* (a vast long Gallery) I went into the *Vatican-Library*. Over the Door are these Words, *Sixti P. P. V. Bibliotheca Vaticana*; it is very wide, and in the Form of a T; but that the upper part is not proportionable to the other; it is all well painted, though by several hands; whereof this Account is given; the Pope demanding of *M. Angelo*, in what time he could paint it, was answered, That with his own hand he could not do it in less than an hundred



hundred years, but with an hundred hands in one year; which was for dispatch, ordered, and compassed within the time. On one side, in *Fresco* are all the General Councils; on the other, the principal ancient Libraries of the World; and on the Range of Pillars that go up the middle, the Inventers of Letters. All Books and Manuscripts are kept in Boxes; so their Number cannot be so well judged, as in others. The cross-Walk is 350 paces, whereof at one end, for 90 paces, are only Designs in Architecture; the rest contains Books and Manuscripts: In the whole, there are said to be 25000 Manuscripts, and 15000 Printed Books. Here I saw *H. VIIIth's* Letters to *Anne Bullen*, that are kept as a Treasure, and preserved as a Blot on our Reformation; they are some in *English*, others in *French*, and very affectionately writ. His Answer to *M. Luther's* Book of the seven Sacraments. The ancientest  
R Manuscript

Manuscript of the Bible is a *Septuagint*. The Library-keeper particularly shewed me *M. Luther's* Translation of the Bible in the *German* Language, and his Prayer at the latter end ; which, as he interpreted to me, contained a Petition for many Wives, but few Children ; all writ, as he pretended, in his own Hand. Here is the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. Out of the Library, I went into the Palace ; in which with the Garrets and Cellars are reckoned 12522 Apartments, whereof, five or six Thousand habitable lodging Rooms. There are 22 Courts, the Buildings irregular, and some of the Courts little, but high. In the *Cortile* of the *Belvedere*, are these ancient Statues set in Niches, an *Apollo*, *Laocoon*, *Venus* and *Cupid*, a *Venus*, *Antinous*, and *Hercules*, and over them, are the Heads of the Oracles taken out of the *Pantheon*. In the middle of the Court are Representations of *Zyber* and *Nilus*, and a broken Trunk

Trunk of *Hercules*, called *M. Angelo's School*; he professing to have learn'd more from that than any thing he had ever seen. In the little Garden of the *Belvedere*, are fine Water-works, and a Ship in the Fountain, which gives a Broad-side, and discharges with Water. In the great Garden are more *Guiochi d'Acqua*, and many Orange-Trees. Going hence again into the Palace, is a large Pine-Apple in Brass, in which were reposed the Ashes of *Adrian* in the *Moles Adriani*. In the Palace is a very fine *Visto*; through *Gregory* the XIII<sup>th</sup>'s Gallery, where are painted on the Walls Maps of the several Provinces and chief Cities in *Italy*. *Sixtus* the V<sup>th</sup>'s Chapel was painted by *M. Angelo's* Master, and *Urban* the VIII<sup>th</sup>'s by *Pietro di Cortona*. The whole Palace, in short, abounds with excellent Paintings, among which, the Value that is had for *Raphael's* Gallery of the History of the Old and New Testament;

stament, and the three Chambers he painted, is plain from the great Resort of Painters, always copying from them.

Monte-cavallo.

In the Palace of *Monte-Cavallo* the present Pope *Innocent XI.* generally lives, being a better Air than the *Vatican*. The Rooms of Audience are very handsome, and the Gallery pleasant. In the Garden is an Aviary of Doves, many Orange and Limon-Trees, and whole Hedges of Mirtle. The *Giocchi d'Acqua* are very delighting, especially the Organ that plays a Tune by the Water. The Stables here are great; but this Pope goes so little out of his Chamber, they are meanly filled, only four or five *Spanish* Gennets, and some few Horses and Mules.

Palace Pamphylio.

The Palace of *Pr. Pamphylio* is a Noble great Building, and in it many choice Pictures.

Palace Colonna.

The Palace of the *Contestabile di Colonna* is very large, and well filled with variety of good Pictures.

The

The Palace of Cardinal *Chigi*, a Palace Chigi.  
 Temporal Prince in the Republick  
 of *Siena*, as well as Spiritual here,  
 has a stately Hall, through which  
 I went on the left hand into eight  
 Rooms, all high and large, with  
 rich Hangings, and Crimson-Vel-  
 vet Chairs; on the other side, an-  
 swering to them, are others, with  
 many rare Pictures, and in the A-  
 partments below, as good Sta-  
 tues.

The Palace of the Prince *Bor-* Palace Bor-  
*ghese*, built by *Paul V.* the Head ghese.  
 of this Family, is one of the Noblest  
 in *Rome*. On the first Floor is a  
 sweet *Visto* through thirteen feve-  
 ral Rooms, terminated by a Wa-  
 ter-work always playing. *Paul V.*  
 his Picture is here in Mosaick work,  
 so curiously wrought, there are said  
 to be one Million and seven Hun-  
 dred Stones only in the Face. In  
 one of the first Apartments is a  
 large Porphyry Basin, on the sides  
 an Eagle and Dragon in Brass, spout-  
 ing Water into it. They are the

Arms of the Family. Here is a Table of *Jasper Orientale*, valued at 12000 Crowns. In another Room are the 12 *Cæsars* Heads in Porphyry, all ancient. To mention the choice Pictures in this Palace, were a vain Undertaking, it having the Name from all the Palaces in *Rome*; for it's said to have 1700 Originals, whereof, 150 of *Raphael*, and as many of *Titian*. Here is the famous Crucifixion of *M. Angelo*, concerning which this Account is given and credited. *Julius* the II. commanded him to draw a Crucifixion as natural as was possible; so he tied a Man to a Cross, and went to work; but not being sufficiently satisfied with the Light it gave him, he nailed his Hands and Feet to the Cross, and pierced his Side, really crucifying him. *M. Luther* is drawn by *Titian*, and a *Madona* by *S. Luke*. The Winter-Apartments above, are both low and little, but neat.

As *Borghese's* Palace is justly esteem'd for its Pictures, so is *Justiniani's* for ancient Statues and *Basso Relievo's*; for besides those in the Court, and on the Stairs, here is a Gallery extreamly full of them. The most valued is the *Minerva*, reckoned at 20000 Pistols, and the very same the Heathens worshipped. *Jupiter Ammonius*, *Diana Ephesiana* in white Marble, several *Egyptian* Idols, particularly a Goat of great Beauty, *Homer's* Head, *Sybilla Tiburtina's* Busto in Greek Marble, *Nero's* Head, *S. Helen*, that found the Cross, and so great a number of others, they are said in all to be 800. A *Visto* in this Palace through ten Apartments, wherein are many good Pictures, especially the Four Evangelists by *Carravagio*, and *Poussin's* *Innocents*, and our *Saviour* in the Judgment-Hall before *Pontius Pilate*, by *Titian*, worth 50000 Crowns. This Family was chiefly raised by *Innocent X.* though they boast

Palace Justiniani.

themselves descended from the Emperor *Justinian*.

Palace Altieri.

The Palace of the Cardinal and Prince *Altieri* is a stately Building, inhabited by two Brothers, Nephews to the last Pope (*Clement X.*) It is said to have cost a Million of Crowns building, [and as many furnishing. At the Entrance into the Palace, going up the Stairs, is a Colossean Statue of an *Indian* King, in the Habit of his Country. In the Prince's Apartments, are a large Table of *Lapis Lazuli*, a Room painted Grotto-wise, that cost 3500 Crowns, a little Looking-Glass, estimated at 20000 Pistols, the Frame and Back of pure Gold, weighs fourteen Pound, and is beset with thirteen Topaz's, thirty six Sapphires, eight Diamonds, and a curious knot of Emeralds.

In the Cardinal's Apartments were great Riches, the Chairs in many of them of *Crimson Velvet*, with Gold Galoom and Fringe, and cost twenty Pistols each.

The



The Palace *Farnese*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, being lent to the *French* Ambassador, the Marquess *de Lauardine*, then residing in *Rome*, was not to be seen in the Chambers. In the Court is a Figure of *Hercules*, by *Glycon*, the Famous *Athenian* Statuary, which I saw, and the *Foro Farnesiano*, found under ground in the *Thermæ Caracallæ*, with some other Fragments of Antiquity.

In the Palace of *Christina*, Queen of *Sueden*, is a sweet Summer Apartment of eight or ten *Stanza's*, painted well in *Fresco*, and full of good Statues; among them is *Julius Cæsar's*, the Body all of Alabaster, Oriental and Antique; eight of the *Muses*, Antique, with *Apollo* in the middle, which, though modern, is yet by *Cavalier Bernini*; two fine Pillars of Oriental *Agata*, an Ancient Altar, with a *Bacchanal* on the sides, in *basso relievo*, neat Baths of black Marble, and an Ancient *Venus* placed in a Niche

Palace Farnese.

Palace of the  
Q. of Sueden.

Niche over them. Above is the Hall for Musick, and the Rooms of State, which are adorned with many excellent Pictures, most done by *Paolo Veronese*, *Michael, Raphael*, *Corregio*, and *Titian*. The Queen's Library consists of three handsome Chambers, and a large Collection of Books in most Sciences, and in the Learned Languages, besides many in the Modern, which she understands beyond what may be expected either from her Sex or Quality. I had the Honour to be admitted to an Audience by her, as most Travellers are, whom she receives very courteously.

Palace Parma  
in the Lungara.

The Palace of the Duke of *Parma* in the *Lungara*, where his Resident lives, is incomparably well painted by *R. Urbin* in *Fresco*. In the Garden are the largest and best Orange Trees I observed any where in *Rome*.

Palace of the  
French Abbot.

The *French Abbot's Palace*, without *Rome*, is visited by most Strangers, and is chiefly remarkable for its

its many Fantastical *Motto's*; at coming in they are all against Women, in most of the Rooms on different Subjects, and in *Italian*; no where in the House can one look, but they present themselves to view. His Pictures are by the best Modern Hands; and his Gardens pleasant, though little.

In the Palace of the Cardinal Palace D'Este.  
*D'Este* are great Preparations for his Publick Entry, (he having not been in *Rome* since he was created Cardinal,) such as providing rich Hangings, thirty Coaches, so compleated both within and without with Velvet, Embroideries, Gildings, Carvings, &c. that in them alone, with Harneffes for his Horses, I was assured the Expence would rise to 140000 Crowns; his Liveries will be proportionably splendid. There has ever been an Emulation betwixt the Cardinals of this Family, and that of *Medici*, which should make the most pompous appearance; but this generally exceeds,

ceeds, as he is like to do now. By these vyings the *Romans* get well while they last, but observe them too hot to hold; for 'tis seldom known that either continue long in *Rome*; for after they have drained themselves by such Extravagancies, they retire, the one to *Florence*, the other to *Modena*, to recruit, and when a fresh Stock is got together, it flies away after the same manner.

Palace Barberini. The Magnificent Palace of the *Barberini*, erected by *Urban VIII.* and now divided betwixt the Cardinal *Barberini*, and Prince of *Palæstina* of that Family, is the greatest in *Rome* after the *Vatican*. The great Hall, in common to both Families, is well painted by *Pietro di Cortona*. Here is a white Parrot with a green Coppe, affirmed to have been in *Rome* one hundred and fifty years, and was given to *Urban* when a young Prelate: How they prove this I cannot tell, but it is told with great confidence. In the

the Cardinal's Apartments are thirteen Rooms full of choice Pictures and ancient Statues, as a *Busto* of *Urban VIII.* of *Terra Cotta*, on the Pedestal are these Words:

*Gio Gambassi cieco fecit.*

This Blind Man was excellent in such Work, and wrought like, only by feeling on Faces; *Sept. Severus* in Brass; *Narcissus* extraordinarily well done in white Marble; a *Basin* and *Ure*, Painted by *R. Urbin*, that cost 100 Pistols; a *Magdalen* of *Guido Rheni*; the Statue of *M. Aurelius*; a true *Diana Ephesia* valued at 10000 Crowns; the *Busto* of *Silenus*, Foster-Father of *Bacchus*; *Faustina* Wife of *M. Aurelius*; a *German Lady* in her Country Habit, by *Titian*, that cost 4000 Crowns; *Agrippina*, *Nero's* Mother; an ancient Oracle; one of the *Muses*; *Seneca*; a *Vestal-Virgin* Sacrificing; Two *Monstrous Egyptian Idols*; a *Roman Idol*; a  
*Fannus*

*Faunus* God of the Woods; a *Diana*, the Body of Oriental Agate; *Jul. Cæsar* and *Scipio Africanus*, their *Busto's* so good that they are valued at 1000 Pistols a-piece. The several *Busto's* of *Drusus Germanicus*, *Maximus*, *Maximinus*, &c. The Statues of *Ceres*, *Agrippina*, and *Brutus*, all Noble Pieces of Antiquity.

On the Prince's side, among others, are these Curiosities, *viz.* a *Roman Driga*, in *Mezzo Relievo*, in Brass; Two *Roman Idols*; a *Vestal Virgin*; the God *Jupiter*; Two Statues of *Ceres*, one in the Habit of a Priestess, the other with a *Cornucopia*; the *Busto's* of *Venus*, *Bacchus*, *Silenus*, and *Faunus*; *Nature* the common Mother; *Diogenes* recumbent; the Picture of *Germanicus* dying in his Tent, by *Poussin*, one of the best Pieces in *Rome*, and worth 5000 Pistols. The Prince's Summer Apartments are great as well as pleasant; there are Water-works playing in some, which make

make them always cool. The Library is extraordinary, for a private Family, exceeding most of the public ones in *Rome*; there are two Rooms well filled with good Books, and MSS. and a choice Collection of Medals. Here is the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. I must not forget in this Palace the Picture of our *King* on Horseback, when the *Cardinal* and *Prince* made an Entertainment for his *Embassador*, they wanted the *King's* Picture to grace it; and wanting time for the drawing one entirely new, the *French King's* Head was struck out of a Picture they had of him, and our *King's*, by *Francesco di Pavia*, (a good Artist) set on his Shoulders; which, though it be not very like, yet has such a resemblance it may be seen to be his; under the Horse's Feet lie prostrate two Figures representing *Herésie*, and one has a Mask in its Hand to signify the extirpating and unmasking of *Herésie* by the *French King*, which  
were

were continued though the Picture changed.

After the Palaces of *Rome* the *Villa's* deserve a place, which have been made at an incredible Expence, and though many of them are ill kept, yet must be allowed, even under those disadvantages, to be great in their Designs, as well as pleasant and refreshing in the hottest Seasons. I will begin with the *Villa di Medici*, near to the *French Minims of Trinita de Monti*, and belonging to the Duke of *Florence*, in it are still many excellent Statues (though some of the choicest have been carried to *Florence*,) and sweet Gardens, which lie in very ill Order.

*Villa Borghefe* The *Villa Borghefe*, a little distance from the *Porta del Popolo*, is a large Garden, about three Miles in compass; the House in the middle is very handsome, and on the outside are set into the Wall many good *Basso Relievo's*, and within some valuable Paintings, but bet-

ter



ter Statues. Here are many Fountains and Jetto's of Water, and a multitude of sweet Walks, with what else can render such a place pleasant: Joyning to it is a Park, no great compass of ground, nor maintaining many Deer, they being kept merely out of *Grandeur*, the *Italians* having not that regard for Venison as we have.

The *Villa* of Cardinal *Chigi* Villa Chigi.  
has a pretty Garden-House, and great Plenty of *Guiochi d'Acqua*.

The *Villa Montalto*, made by Villa Montalto.  
*Sixtus V.* now belonging to a <sup>to.</sup>  
Grandee of *Spain*. There are some excellent Pictures and Statues in the House, and many more sold away to the *French King*. The Walks are wide and long, and have abundance of Water-works.

The *Villa Ludovisa* is three Villa Ludovisia.  
Miles in compass, in it are a vast number of Statues, and variety of Walks, very ill kept, the Prince being poor, of whom this is worthy notice, that though he has  
S fold

fold two or three great Palaces, and a good Estate in Land, yet cannot be tempted by the *French* King's large Offers to part with his Statues. This Family was raised by *Gregory XV.* In a little House in the middle of the Garden, is a rich Bed-sted, inlaid with precious Stones, valued at 100000 Crowns, and a petrefied Man.

Villa Mattea.

The *Villa Mattea* is situate on the *Monte Caelio*. In the House are many Statues, and in the Garden *Guiochi d'Acqua*.

Villa Pamphylia.

The *Villa Pamphylia* is very large, and abounds with sweet Walks and Water-Works. The House in it, is on the outside almost covered over with old *Basso Relievo's*, found in divers places, and there fixed; and within are many good Statues and Pictures, as *Seneca's* Statue found under ground, a Vestal Nun, an Urn of Oriental Alabaster, a *Mezzo Relievo* of *Andromeda*, a *Bacchus* in Porphyry, *Tullia Cicero's* Daughter's

ter's Head, and a lovely Head of a young *Roman* Lady by *Titian*.

Going to this *Villa* I passed under a Noble Aqueduct, built by *Augustus Cæsar*, and repaired by *Paul V*. It is raised a great height upon Arches, and the Water brought many Miles. These are the principal *Villa's* of *Rome*.

In this City the *Jews* are so numerous, they have a Synagogue, and a part of the City assigned for them to inhabit; they are lock'd up every Night, and at liberty the next Morning; only at *Easter* they are lock'd up from *Thursday* Night in the Holy Week, till *Monday* Morning, that they may neither deride nor affront the Solemn Worship of the Christians during that time. Their Synagogue is slovenly, and their Worship appears irreverent. I saw two Circumcisions, and heartily pitied the poor Children, who seemed very uneasily to bear the severity of the Institution; during the performance of it the *Jews* made

The Jews.

an howling chanting noise to drown the crys of the Children.

Before I conclude my Remarks with some Account of the Civil Government, I cannot forbear making some mention here of the *Madona* on the Bridge of the *Ponte Molo*, with a Lamp always burning before it, many *Voto's* hanging by, and this Inscription:

D. O. M.

*Vetustam hanc Deiparæ Genetricis Imaginem ad Viatorum præsidium & Pietatem hic positam, Omnesq; Eleemosynas à Christianorum Obsequio in ejus cultum erogatas, Innocentius Decimus Monialibus pœnitentibus, sub Titulo Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalænæ ad Cursum, in eorum Paupertatis Subsidium, Apostolica Autoritate, concessit. Abi, Viator, & à Matre Misericordiæ Addisce Misericordiam erga Pauperes pœnitentes.*

The

The Government and Laws of Rome are not easily understood. A *Cardinal* is always Governour of Rome, (he is for the most part the Pope's Nephew.) It is at present the *Cardinal Spinola*, a *Genoesse*, and lives in the Palace called the Governour's Palace. He gives an Account twice a Week (*Wednesday* and *Saturday*) of his Administration, and what occurs in his Government, receiving Orders and Directions how to proceed upon all Emergencies. He has several Judges under him, both Civil and Criminal, besides inferiour Officers assisting in discharge of this Trust. At the *Campidoglio* lives one with the Title of first Senator of Rome; he is generally a Foreigner and Doctor of the Laws, impowered by the *Pope's Breve*, and continues during pleasure, giving an Account of his Government weekly to the *Pope* and Governour of Rome. The Government both Civil and Criminal is in a great mea-

sure, depending on the Pope's Will, who Punishes, Pardons, and lays Taxes as he sees good, without consulting others, and often without Precedent. As the Laws are uncertain and ambulatory, so are the Punishments; the most common is hanging. When a Crime is attended with unusual Circumstances of Barbarity they use the *Martello*; the Malefactor is then carried to the Place of Execution, (generally the *Piazza* before the *Pontè S. Angelo*,) where, while he is on his Knees, the Executioner behind him with his *Martello* (or Hammer) strikes him over the Temples, and knocks him on one side; he follows his blow, and almost at the same instant cuts his Throat, and rips open his Belly, taking out his Entrails, and then Beheads and Quarters him. I accidentally saw an Execution of this kind. It was cruel and terrifying to the Spectators, but I cannot believe very tormenting to the Malefactor.

Malefactor; the first blow so stunn'd him, I cannot think he felt any thing afterwards. I was surprized to see the People throw up their Handkerchiefs on the Scaffold, and the Executioner, after dipping them in the Malefactor's Blood, return them again; but was told it was out of a Superstitious Opinion, that their Handkerchiefs were afterwards Preservatives against Diseases and Evil Spirits, and often cured Distempers. Beheading is with an Engine, the Axe tyed, which, when the Cord is cut falls down with that force, it never fails to sever the Head from the Body. Lesser Crimes are frequently punished by the *Strappado*, it is hanging the Criminals by the Arms drawn backward, and being so bound, they are drawn up on high, and let down again with a violent swing, which (if used with rigour) unjoins their Back and Arms. One severe instance was given me of this sort of Punishment, there be-

ing one of the last *Carnavals* a great stop of Coaches in the *Corso*, some backing forced those behind them to do so too, and a Coachman backing broke the Pole of *Don Livio* (the *Pope's Nephew's*) Coach, and for that the Governour ordered him the *Strappado* three several times, which so dislocated his Joints, he continues maim, and is like to do so as long as he lives. They boast not a little, though I think with very little reason, of the *Roman Justice*, which puts no Man to Death but upon his own Confession, whereby it is *Ex ore tuo te judico*; For let the Evidence be never so plain and convicting, every one is put to Torture till he confesses, sitting naked on a sharp Horse, with a sharp Iron on the middle of his Back that runs up into the Rider's Body, for twelve Hours, unless sooner relieved by Confession; a Torture so exquisite, that it cannot distinguish the Nocent and Innocent; for there is no doubt but many



many Innocent will rather confess themselves guilty of Crimes they never committed, than undergo so accute and long a Torment, Death being questionless more easie and to be preferred. The Impositions are so heavy, and the encouragement of Trade so little, in this Pontificate, that 'tis said, by a moderate computation, at least 50 or 60000 Souls, have left *Rome*, and settled themselves in *Naples*, and other Places. The many vacant Caps, and want of encouragement to Princes to visit *Rome*, and the contest about the Embassador's Franchises, which prevents the Publick Residence of any, have incredibly lessened the Expences, and consequently impoverished the City. To which the sending away Money in *Specie*, to assist the Christians against the *Turks*, has been no small Addition. Those that sensibly feel these Hardships and Difficulties cannot forbear complaining, so the *Romans* generally speak disrespectfully

spectfully of this Pope, and his Government. I remember one told me, there were four great Tyrants in the World, the *Turk*, the *French King*, the Duke of *Florence*, and the *Pope*, the last worst of all. Some others, 'tis confessed, are possessed with such an Opinion of his Sanctity, that notwithstanding all the Oppressions they labour under, name him with great Veneration. I shall never forget one, that upon the News of the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, fell out into a Rapture on the Pope, calling him, *O buon' Papa*, *O Santo Papa*, *O benedetto Papa*, &c. and told me he had that Power with God Almighty, he never was denied any thing. He recounted, that when he began his Reign all the Christian Princes were in War, his first Command was for a Procession, and Prayers to be made for their Union, which succeeded. He afterwards prayed for the relief of *Vienna*, the taking *Buda*, *Alba-Regalis*, &c. all which came

came to pass. He prayed that the D. of York might out-live his Brother, and be King of *England*, which happened accordingly. And since has prayed that God would give him a Son, which is granted too; nay, says he, his Holiness is so prevalent with God, *Che tenga Iddio per il Naso, That he holds God by the Nose*; a very familiar Expression, and imports an high overruling Power. What the Pope's Sanctity is, I cannot tell, most agree him to be a Man of no Learning, and in other respects confirm that compendious Character Dr. Burnet has given of him. *That he is a Man of a great slowness of Understanding, with a particular stiffness of Temper, and an insatiable Desire of heaping up Riches.*

While I was at *Rome*, I made some Excursions into the Country, as to *Castello Gondolfo*, *Frescati* and *Tivoli*, and also to *Naples*.

Cardinal

Castello Gondolfo.

Cardinal *Howard* did me the Honour to invite me, with other *English* Gentlemen, then in *Rome*, to *Castello Gondolfo*, one of the Pope's Palaces, about twelve Miles from *Rome*, part whereof by the permission of the Pope he furnished; and had the Liberty to reside there when-ever he pleased. The Palace was built by *Alexander VII.* It is large, and Rooms sufficient for the reception of a Court, it stands sweetly on an Hill, and in the best Air of the *Campania di Roma*, and in a plentiful Country. The Gardens are neat and handsome. The *Lacus Albanus* lies before it in prospect, and seems near, though by reason of the great declivity of the Hill, it is a considerable distance from it. The Lake is 8000 Paces in compass, and from the highest Banks to the Water 485 Feet, in the lowest 292, on the declension of the Hill is an Hermetage much frequented by Foreigners, a Monastery of *Capuchins*, the most delightful

lightful Situation to be seen, which the Industry of the Fathers has also made more pleasant, by Improvements, with Walks of Trees and green Hedges. Another Monastery of *Franciscans* is near to this, as also the Palace of Cardinal *Barberini*, where are pleasant Gardens, large Caves in the Rocks, going a great way under ground; and by the Walls, on one side the Garden, are Ruines of ancient Baths, as is guessed from so much as remains, though Tradition gives no certain Account by whom or when built, no more than of those others in the Rocks by the Lake, believed to be of *Tarquinius Superbus*. On the other side, the Garden is a Walk paved with Brick, and with Rail and Balaster, underneath is a long Building, the Walls plainly seen, which have been covered with *Mosaic Work*. What use this was put to, is not known; many are of Opinion here were Baths too, and that in this the Old *Romans* kept their  
their

their Female-Slaves, which were let down by an Hole from the top, and that way they went in to them.

Lacus Albanus.

The *Lacus Albanus* abounds with excellent Fish, especially Eels of a prodigious greatness: they eat clean and free from mud: I eat of one at the Cardinal's Table, that weighed eleven Pounds, and he told me he had often larger. Over against the Hermetage the Lake is unfathomable, and the Water runs into it from the Mountains of *Albano*. The Mountain of *Albano* is also called *Monte Cavo*, on the top was a much celebrated Temple dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Juno*. This Mountain, as *Livy* says, was called *Mons Latiani*, because here the *Feria Latinae* were first instituted by *Tarq. Superbus*, who commanding all *Latium*, when he could not force the refractory *Volsci*, *Hernici*, *Sabini*, *Aequi*, &c. into the political Union of the *Latins*, at length compassed it by cunning and craft.

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He built a common Temple for the *Romans* and their Confederates, to meet yearly, Feast together, and in common perform the Sacred Rites, in hopes these Annual Interviews would beget a strict and sincere Friendship among them. This Hill, and the Woods about, were formerly resorted to, as Places of great Devotion.

*Albano* is thought to exceed o- *Albano*.  
ther Towns in *Latium*, for its Situation, Plenty, and Wines, and is the frequent Country Retirement of many of the *Roman* Princes.

About two Miles from *Albano*, *Savelli*.  
and towards the Sea, was a Town, deserted because of the unwholesome Air. There remains only the Castle on an Hill, and is called *Savelli*, because belonging to the Prince of that Name.

Below the *Castle Gondolfo*, are Ruins of an Amphitheatre, built by *Domitian*, and near them an ancient square Monument, and five Pyramidal Pilasters from it, where  
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it is believed by many the three *Curatii*, and two *Horatii*, that fell hereabouts, were buried, though *Livy* affirms them to have been all buried where they fell, the two *Romans* near *Albano*, the *Albanians* towards *Rome*.

**La Riccia.**

*La Riccia*, one of the most ancient Cities of *Latium*, is famed for its Plenty, and many pleasant Woods, but particularly for Lettuces and Brockles. Some will have it that *S. Magus* died here.

**Nemus Aricinum.**

*Nemus Aricinum*, or *Dianæ Taricæ*, is inferiour to no other for Situation. The Lake that was called *Speculum Dianæ*, is now from the Towns above it called *Lago di Genfano*, and *Lago di Nemo*. *Diana* was here very much honoured. Behind the Lake is a Town, subject to the Family of the *Frangipani*, to which *Genfano* answers. *Nemus* is a Town on the top of an Hill, where is a stately Palace, delightful Prospect, and good Woods for Hunting.

On



On an high Rock, at some distance from *Nemus*, is the Palace of the *Frangipani*, where heretofore was a round Tower dedicated to *Diana*, one hundred and twenty Feet high.

By the Lake of *Gensano* is a Tree, the People are perswaded was planted by *Cæsar Augustus*, of such a vast bigness they say there a Family of 25 Persons may easily inhabit in it; 'tis the largest I ever saw, and am satisfied many more than that number may stand in it together. The Lake has good Fish and where it is deepest exceeds not thirty yards; it is on a level with the Lake *Albano*, and 'tis thought communicates with it by a private course under the Hill.

Returning from *Castello Gondolfo* to *Rome*, I passed through *Marino*, Marino. which, as they report, takes its Name from *C. Marius*, who had his *Villa* here. I saw the Palace and fine Gardens of the *Contestabile Colonna*, Lord of the Town. In  
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the Dome, which is an handsome Church, and built by Cardinal *Colonna*, are several good Pictures of *Guercino*: And in the *Theatins* is the Trinity over their High Altar, by *Guido Rheni*, of an inestimable value. Afterwards, on the Road, I went by the Ruins of a great Aqueduct of the old *Romans*, and a modern one of *Sixtus V.* which would have appeared great any where else, were not the Ruins of that more August, than this entire.

*Frescati.*

*Frescati* is fifteen Miles from *Rome*, very advantageously situate on the side of an Hill, anciently it was called *Tusculum*; and here *M. T. Cicero* had an House and Academy, and writ his *Tusculane Questions*. In it is the Cathedral Church of one of the Six Bishop-Cardinals. Over the High Altar in *Basso Relievo*, is Christ, in the presence of his Apostles, delivering the Keys to *S. Peter*. One of the side Altars is dedicated to *S. Antonio di Padua*, where

where hang a great many *Voto's*. *Frescati* is the Summer resort of several of the Cardinals and Princes, which abounds with fine *Villa's*. Of which the most considerable are,

The *Villa Ludovisia*, of Prince *Ludovisio*. The going to it is through a sweet Walk, where are the Ruines of *Lucullus's* Palace, the House is little, but the Garden large, and has great variety of Walks and *Giocchi d'Acqua*, particularly a *Girandola*, where the Water is cast up with great force very high, and imitates the noise of Thunder, and falls down like Rain, Hail, and Mist.

The *Belvedere*, so called from its delightful prospect, has a noble Palace and curious *Fontana's* in the Garden, all built and made at the Expence of the Card. *Aldobrandino*, which now by Marriage belong to the Prince *Pamphilio*. To describe particularly the Fountain at the end of the first Cypress Walk, the other nearer the Palace, and that by it; the great Fountain where *Atlas* is

assisted by *Hercules* in bearing his burden; the great *Girandola*; *Polyphemus* by the Water playing on his Flute; the Centaur that winds an Horn so loud, it may be heard (they say) four Miles; the Hall of *Apollo*, painted by *Dominicano*, where he sits on the Mount *Parnassus*, the Nine Muses at his Feet, and joining in Consort, with their several Instruments, with the Organ underneath, all Hydraulic; the strong Venti-duct; the *Cascata* falling first on two Pillars, and after having made several Circles round them, runs down the Stairs; the *Fontana Rustica*, with many other Curiosities in this *Villa*; I say, to describe all these, as they deserve, were a Work too difficult and tedious to be attempted. The Water supplying these Fountains, is brought six Miles, o'er the tops of Mountains.

Monte Dragone.

I went hence to *Monte-Dragone*, the Palace of Prince *Borghese*, which is a very great Building, being by far

far beyond any at *Frescati*; it has a Noble Ascent to it, by a broad paved Walk of Stone. In the Hall are the Pictures of eminent Men for Learning and Arms, among them are these *English*, viz. *Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Card. Pool*. The Gardens contain three Miles compass, and have many sweet Walks, with Water-works, and a *Girandola*.

*Tivoli* is twelve Miles from *Rome*, *Tivoli* and of the like Situation with *Frescati*, but a larger City, anciently it was called by the Name of *Tybar*, from whence one of the *Sybils*, living here, was denominated *Sybilla Tyburtina*. The Ruines of her House are to be seen. It was round with a row of Pillars of *Corinthian* Order. Near to it are the famous Natural *Cascata's* of *Tivoli*, the whole River *Anio* falling perpendicularly down more than sixty Foot among cragged Rocks, and thence into a great wide Hole, called by the People *Bocca d'Inferno* (Hell's Mouth,)

and out of that into a quiet Channel, where it meets more Water from another Fall of 150 Feet. 'Tis said two *Capuckin* Friars were accidentally carried down the latter of these Falls, but invoking the Protection of the Virgin *Mary*, received no hurt. In this City is a Palace of the Cardinal *D'Este*, very great, and the Gardens surprizing. They were built by *Hippolyto* Cardinal of *Ferrara*, (from which Family that of *Modena* is descended,) and I was assured by the Person to whose care they are committed, he expended on them two Millions, and seven hundred thousand Crowns. The Palace stands high and has a commanding Prospect of the *Campania* of *Rome*, and *Rome* it self. In the Hall are many curious Statues, ancient, and found under ground near *Tivoli*, it being a Place heretofore much frequented by the old *Romans*, as appears from the many ruined Walls, and subterraneous Caverns. Here is a *Visto* through

through many good Rooms, as also in the ground Rooms painted in *Fresco*, the Summer Apartments of the Cardinal. In the Garden is the greatest variety of Water-works I have seen any where in one Garden.

Returning to *Rome*, the direct Road, I passed by many broken Walls, Caverns, with other the like Ruines of elder Times. I went over the Sulphureous River, the Current not wide, the Water of a blue colour, and so strong a smell, that it is offensive at a considerable distance; the Water descends from the Hills, and runs into *Tyber*. This Water is not in it self wholesome to drink, but being kept a Fortnight, is thought the most salutary of any about *Rome*, and is much drunk by the Cardinals and *Roman* Princes. It was of this City of *Tivoli*, the Poet spoke.

*Romæ Tybur amo, ventosus, Tybure  
Romam.*

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In my Journey from *Rome* to *Naples*, the most considerable Places I passed through, were

*Veletri.*

*Veletri*, a City subject to the Pope. In the *Piazza* were old ill Buildings, though two fine Fountains in the middle, and between them the Statue of *Urban VIII.* all in Brass, sitting in his Pontifical Habit, and giving his Benediction. The Palace of the *Marchese Ginetti*, is at one end of this *Piazza* and front towards it. The Stairs, Pilasters, and Pavements are all of Marble. In the Palace, especially in the long Gallery, are many Statues, Ancient and Modern. This Family has had Cardinals of it, and has one at this time, and they never want such Furniture. Below the Palace are good Gardens with Water-works, but the Weather such I could not see them.

*Peperno*

*Peperno* is a small City on an Hill, the People not many, and poor. In the *Piazza* is the *Domo*, where is at the High Altar a miraculous



culous *Madonna*, found at old *Peperno* (which was a Mile lower) among Ruins, and brought hither. The Picture looks ancient (though the *Italians* can counterfeit old Pictures, as well as old Medals,) and is held in great Veneration. The Day I came hither it had been carried three times in Procession about the City, once attended by the Girls, then by the Maidens, and after that by the Married Women, and I was assured it would be carried the next day after the same manner in Procession, by the Male Sex. The reason of this extraordinary and particular Devotion, was to obtain fair Weather, for the great and continued Rains that had fallen at this Season were like to be very injurious, if some sudden stop were not put to them, and all seemed confident there would, because this *Madonna* (to use their own Words) had never once failed them in their Necessities. At an Hermetage a  
little

little out of the City, is another miraculous *Madonna*. She stands in a neat Chapel built by an Hermet, and beautified by the Alms of charitable Persons. In the middle is a Well of such Virtue, that whoever drinks of it, or washes Sores there, praying to that *Madonna*, is certainly relieved. There are many *Voto's* hung by in Memory of Mercies received. The Hermet stops all Travellers, and brings them a Picture of the *Madonna* to kiss, to excite their Charity.

Terracina.

*Terracina* (old *Anxur*) is a little City on an Hill too, near to it, and on another higher, are seen old Arches reported to have been the Ruines of an Amphitheatre.

The Kingdom of *Naples*, and Patrimony of *S. Peter*, are parted only by a small Tower, under which all pass, and a short Wall on each side. But I found a greater Difference than this, as to Fruits; for, whereas I rarely saw in the Pope's Do-

Dominions Orange-Trees, unless in Pots, and preserved with Care and Art; here they appeared as Apple-Trees in our *English* Orchards, so frequent and so large.

*Fundi* is the first City in the *Fundi*. Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dome very ordinary, though this was the Seat of *Clement VII.* (an Anti-Pope) when some of the Cardinals, out of dislike to the Proceedings in the Conclave, retired hither, and elected him. Here is a small and poor Convent of *Dominican* Friars, most valued for having brought up so great a Man as *Tho. Aquinas*; they show, his Chamber converted into a Chapel, another Chapel where he lay thirteen years buried, till his Body was carried to *Thoulouse* in *France*, and an old Orange-Tree, said to have been planted by him, it is large and bears Fruit.

*Mola* is a little Village on the *Mola*. Sea. Near it is a Cave under ground called *Cicero's Grotta*, and in it a Monument of Marble, under which they

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they affirm he was buried. I took a Bark here to see *Gaeta* (a League from shore) a Fort in the Sea, built on a Rock; has good strong Walls, and a Castle near the landing. There is another Castle on an Hill that commands far; on the side of which are many sweet *Villa's* with pleasant Gardens. The *Domo* is a fair Church, and at the Foot of the High Altar is a Descent into a neat Chapel, dedicated to *S. Erasmus*, Tutelar here. Within the lodge of the first Castle are preserved the Bones of *Bourbon*, who served as General to *Charles V.* with an Inscription in *Italian* and *French*, in commendation of his Faithful Services to the Emperor. From hence going to the Church dedicated to the *H. Trinity*, I passed by a Crucifix, with an Image of our Lord in his Passion on it, and a Cross on each side, and so many others, before I came to these, as are said to have been on *Mount Calvary*, and on the way as he went to his Crucifixion, and therefore this Place is called

called *Mount Calvary*, and is of great Devotion. This led me to the great Rock which, as Tradition here speaks, was divided at Christ's Crucifixion. Here is a little close pair of Stairs where the Rock is so divided, and a Chapel at the bottom looking over into the Sea, here have been many Miracles wrought, such as wonderful unexpected Preservations in Wrecks. A *Turk* passing by, out of respect to the Place, cast into the Sea two Pieces of Eight, which were miraculously found on the Altar, and the occasion afterwards of his renouncing *Mahumetism* and embracing *Christianity*. Here the Priests give to the Devout, pieces of this Rock, which are thought Remedies against Fevers and Colds.

Returning hence, I went into the *Church of the Trinity*, had in great Esteem for many Miracles. Among others, this is related. A Christian Vessel being pursued by two *Turks*, and in manifest danger,

a Rock near the Church opening received the Christian Vessel, and so far closed, the *Turks* could not pursue her.

Capua.

*Capua* is an Ancient City, but little memorable in it now, from whence, through a very delightful Country, called formerly *Campania Fœlix*, I travelled to *Naples*.

Naples.

*Naples* is the Capital City of this Kingdom, situate on the side of an Hill, but on an easie descent to the Sea; the Buildings generally lofty, and Streets wide, and paved with a broad black Stone, of which the greatest Glory is the *Strada di Toledo*, reckoned in length from the Gate coming into *Naples* to the Water-side a Mile, and were it strait, and so in a clear entire *Visto*, would be extraordinary Noble. Here they make the *Corso*, and in this Street is the Palace, where the Vice-Roy lives, which has a stately Frontispiece; but the Building not quite finished. Behind is the strong Castle, called the *Castel-*

*lo Nuovo*, where the Vice-Roy's retire in times of disturbance. Below is the Armory, and the Provisions for the Gallies are kept, and they in Port by. They are only seven. Also the common Prison, and that Prison where the *Banditi* are kept, that surrendred themselves to the last Vice-Roy's Proclamation (the *Marchese del Carpio*.) They are now about 200. and condemned to perpetual Imprisonment. Betwixt 40 and 41 Degrees of Latitude, this City is so warm they have rarely any Winter, and their Summers were not tolerable, if they had not sometimes Breezes from the Sea, which never fail at the middle of the day to give refreshment. Here are computed 400000 Souls, it being a City of great Trade, and abounding with Fruits and all sorts of Provisions. There are so many Wild Boars in the Country near, the Government obliges at one Season a certain Number to be brought weekly into the City. The Govern-

vernment is wholly in the Hands of the Vice-Roy, (generally a Native of *Spain*;) for though he has his subordinate Ministers; yet is absolute and unaccountable for his Actions till he is recalled into *Spain*. There are great Numbers of *Spaniards* in this City and Kingdom, who have introduced (for it is by the Natives imputed to them) a great Jealousie in all People; so have brought them to as great a Conformity in Disposition, as Habit. The Women are rarely seen. Some indeed come to the Churches on Sundays and Holydays, but in less Numbers than in other Parts of *Italy*; for most of the *Neapolitan* Princes and Gentlemen have Oratories in their Palaces to remove the pretence of their Wives going abroad for their Devotion, so keep them close, seldom permitting them to go abroad so much as in their Coaches in the *Corso*; which makes them all, as it were, Prisoners till *Monday-Thursday*, and *Good-Friday*,  
day,



day, when all the Ladies of *Naples* go publickly on Devotion to visit the Churches, and to shew their Humility walk on Foot, which is esteemed so great a Felicity, the return of no Period of Time is so much coveted as this.

The *Neapolitans* keep their Palaces, as they do their Wives, so are scarce ever shown to Strangers. The outsides are not very promising and many want their Portal, being otherwise entirely finished, out of a Perswasion, that when a Palace is built, the Master is not long-liv'd; and therefore whoever builds leaves something to his Successor to be done. But the *Neapolitans* are very Superstitious, whereof I thought I saw a great Instance in the Church of *S. Lorenzo*, a Woman crept prostrate all up the Church licking the Pavement to the High Altar, and thence to a side Altar dedicated to *S. Antonio di Padoa*; when she came thither she gave this following relation (not  
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without great bitterness and reviling) to those that were present at their Devotions, That she and her Husband lived in the same House with another Family, that had lost some of their Goods, which they charged on her Husband, and he was committed to Prison; but she being satisfied of his Innocence, and that he was injuriously accused and imprisoned, had made a Vow to *S. Antony* to humble her self in this manner, if he would interpose and release him.

They have a Custom in this City, grounded on what reason I could not learn, to change their Houses the Fourth of *May*, which is done generally every year by three Parts of the City; and those who do not change their Houses, so alter their Furniture, their Houses appear not the same.

The Money of *Naples* is scandalously Clip'd, but no where refused, the Government finding it expedient to command its being current, till  
other

other sufficient be had to supply the Occasions of the Kingdom, and this call'd in.

As for the Churches in *Naples*, viz. the *Jesuits*, the *Franciscans*, *Dominicans*, *Benedictins*, *Olivetans*, *Carthusians*, Fathers of the *Oratory*, the Churches and Chapels at the Nunneries, &c. for excellent Paintings, and Gildings, Marble, and precious Stones, their Riches are incredible, and cannot be better expressed than in the *Italian* Phrase, *Sono cose superbissime*. The Wealth of the *Annunciata* alone, is almost inestimable, having besides rich Decorations, a prodigious quantity of huge massy substantial Plate, which they pretend is not so much valued by them as their Treasure of Relicks, having three or four of the Bodies of the *Holy Innocents*, a Nail of the Cross, and Thorn of the Crown, a part of *S. Filippo Neri's* Heart, *S. Cecilia's* Head enchased, which they say smells very odoriferously, though I con-

fess. I could not take the scent. Joyning to it is a large Hospital maintained out of the Revenues of this Church. The Church of the Jesuits, though not finished, has already cost 3 Millions and 300000 Crowns.

*San Dominico Maggiore*, is the chiefest Church and Convent here of the Order of *S. Dominick*. The Convent is rebuilding in a stately manner, where is already a Noble Refectory for the Fathers, that are always more than 100. Here *S. Tho. Aquinas* studied: his Chamber is turned into an Oratory, where many Masses are daily said, and several Bishops go on purpose to officiate in it. In the Church is that Picture of our Saviour on the Cross which spokethese Words to *S. Thomas Aquinas*, *Bene de me Scripsisti Thoma*. It is not shewn without some difficulty, though I obtained leave from the Guardian of the Convent.

In the Nunnery of the *Donne Romite* (built by the *Neapolitans* for some Hermetical Religious Women that fled from *Constantinople* into *Italy*, to avoid Persecution,) is kept in a Vial some coagulated Blood of *S. J. Baptist*, which, as oft as it is brought near any Relick of *S. John*, or the Gospel of his Beheading read, liquifies, and after some time congeals again.

The Cathedral Church, or *Domo*, is dedicated to *S. Gennaro*, the Protector of *Naples*, where is conserved a great Treasure of Relicks, among which are two Vials with congealed Blood of this Saint, taken by a *Neapolitan* Lady at his Martyrdom. This Blood set at any time by his Head liquifies and boils. The relation of these two Miracles, I took upon common Faith, having not been an Eye Witness to either. The Saint is had in great Veneration, and Privileges granted to the Chapel, where his Blood is kept. The *Breve* of *Sixtus* the

V. is before the Door in these Words.

*Papa Sixtus V.*

*Si notifica a tritti i fedeli Christia-  
ni come la Santita di nostro Sig-  
nore, per aumento del culto Die-  
nio, & accio essi fedeli piu volen-  
tieri visitino la capella nominato  
il Tesoro, sita dentro l'Arcivesco-  
vato di Napoli, dore la Testa e  
Sangue di S. Gennaro si conserva-  
no, comunica e concede a detta  
Capella & a quelli chi visiteran-  
no tutte e qualsivoglie Indulgen-  
ze e Remissione de Peccati, che per  
insino qui da qualsivogliano Ponti-  
fici suoi Predecessori sono state  
concesse alla Chiesa di S. Pietro  
ad Aram di Napoli, con adempire  
in tutto, e per tutto quel che ti ri-  
cerca per conseguire tal indulgen-  
za, egualmente sicomo havessero  
visitato detta Chiesa, e vuole  
sua Beatitudine che detta Con-  
cessione sia in perpetuo, non c-  
stante*

*stante in contrario qualsivoglia  
Ordinatione e Constitutione Apo-  
stolica, siccome ampionnente appare  
nel Breve Apostolico, sub Annulo  
Piscatoris. Datum Romæ apud  
S. Petrum die 18. Mensis Junii  
1586. Pontificatus sui Anno 2.*

*Pertanto si esortano detti fedeli  
al guadagno di tanto Celeste  
Tesoro.*

*Pope Sixtus V.*

*This is to certifie all Faithful Chri-  
stians that his Holiness, for the  
increase of Divine Worship, and  
that all the Faithful may more  
willingly visit the Chapel called  
the Treasury, within the Archi-  
episcopal Church of Naples, where  
the Head and Blood of S. Janua-  
rius are kept, hath communicated  
and granted to the said Chapel,  
and those that shall visit it, all  
and whatsoever Indulgences and  
Remissions of Sins, that to this*

U 4 day

*day have been granted by whatsoever Popes, his Predecessors to the Church of S. Peter ad Aram in Naples. And that they shall thereby fulfill in all and every respect what is required for obtaining such Indulgence, as if they had visited the said Church. And it is his Holiness's Pleasure the said Grant be for ever, any Ordinance or Apostolical Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding; as fully appears in the Apostolical Breve under the Fisher's Ring. Given at Rome, at S. Peter's, the 18th. day of June 1586. and of his Pontificate the 2d. year.*

*Therefore the said Faithful are exhorted to the gaining such an Heavenly Treasure.*

*S. Pietro ad Aram, is a Church that has had very many Indulgences granted to it, because as S. Peter (according to Tradition) went to Rome to fix his Primacy there,*



there, he staid at *Naples*, and having converted some to the Christian Faith, Baptized them in an Heathen Temple, dedicated to *Apollo*, which was afterwards taken down, and this Church built, in which he officiated. This is Historically represented in *Relievo*, and thus underwritten.

*Siste Fidelis & priusquam Templum ingrediaris, Petrum Sacrificantem venerare, hic enim primo mox Romæ filios per Evangelium genuit, Patreque illo suavissimo cibavit.*

The Convents have generally stately Courts and magnificent Buildings, great Dormitories and Refectories. In most are *Speciaria's* (Shops like our Apothecaries) where they sell all Medicinal Preparations, especially Chymical, and Essences, they are to the Streets, and some of the Fathers always ready to deliver Goods to the Buyers.

Buyers. The *Olivetans* have a Shop looking into the Street *Toledo*, and the Abbot sells in his own Lodgings the best *Sapone* of *Naples*. The *Jesuits* have a large Cellar that holds 1500 Butts of Wine, where they sell, but never in less quantities than Barrels.

The *Minims* in the *Piazza*, before the Vice-Roy's Palace, have their Cellars like Taverns, and sell by Retail.

The Convents like the other Buildings in this City, are flat on the top, and covered with Plaster of *Terrass*, where in an Evening the Fathers walk, and solace themselves with the fresh breezes that come from the Sea.

The Libraries are not proportionable to what else appears here, having but few Books, and those as they acknowledge not select.

The Catacombs are much beyond those at *Rome*; they be at the Church of *S. Gennaro* without

out the Walls, where is a large Hospital for the Poor of the City.

Here is an Engineer who has a very great Collection of Medals, for which the *French* King has offered him 18000 Crowns, but he thinks them well worth 20.

Embarking on the *Tyrrhene Sea*, we sailed by the Shore, till we came to the Church of the *Servites*; this and Convent were formerly the Palace of the Famous *Italian* Poet, *Actius Sincerus Sannazarus*, who left it (with a good Endowment) to be converted to this use. His Tomb is behind the High Altar of white Marble, where is his *Busto*, and two excellent Statues of *Apollo* and *Pallas*, which one of the Vice-Roys resolving to seize and send into *Spain*, under this pretence that they were profane, and not proper for a Church, and it coming to the knowledge of the Fathers, they in the Night blotted out the Names, and inscribed under them *David* and *Joshua*, thereby

by securing their Statues; for then to have taken them would have been Sacrilege. There are also good *Basso Relievo's*, and this written.

D. O. M.

*Da Sacro cineri flores; hic ille  
Maroni*

*Sincerus, Musâ proximus, uttu-  
mulo.*

*Vixit An. 72. A. D. 1530.*

**Pausilippo.**

Hence I went up the side of *Pausilippo*, so called, according to the Greek Etymology, *Quasi Mæroris cessatio*; because much frequented by the old *Romans*, when they retired from their Senatorian charges, and now frequented by the *Neapolitans*, because of its sweet situation on the declivity of an high Hill, and in wholesome Air. Through the Hill is cut a Way in the Rock to pass the more commodiously betwixt *Naples* and *Pozzuolo*, very high,

high, wide enough for two Coaches to pass with great ease a Mile long, and has no light, but what comes in at each end; who made it is uncertain, most agree it to have been *Cocceius*, but not which of that Name, whether the Grandfather of *Nerva*, or some other.

Near this *Monte Pausilippo* is the Tomb of *Virgil*, the Figure round and closed at top with a Ball, the out-walls only remain, and they not entire; here was, as is reported, his Urn supported by Marble Pillars, and in the Wall are ten Niches, where 'tis believed were so many Lamps. In the Rock, nigh the entrance into his Tomb, is this Inscription.

*Quæ cineris tumulo hæc vestigia?  
Conditur olim  
Ille hoc qui cecinit Pasæa, Rura,  
Duces.*

On it always grow Bays, though as they say seldom seen any where else in the Kingdom.

S. Ma-

*S. Maria di Pie di Grotta* is a little Church of *Canons Regulars*, built on this occasion. The B. Virgin appearing at the same time to a devout *Neapolitan*, a Nun, and an Hermit, though they were in different places, commanded them to build a Church in her Honour, which was here piously observed.

When I was through the *Grotta di Pausilippo*, leaving the Sea a little on my Left Hand, I came to the *Lago Agnano*, which is encompassed every way with Mountains, and abounded formerly with divers sorts of Fish, at present it produces only *Tench*.

Near this Lake are the Baths of *S. Germano*, they are in a Rock, where are several Repositories cut in the sides of the Wall to lie on, and there arise from the Earth such hot Vapors as procure Sweating, and are therefore judged good against the Gout, and Internal Ulcers.

On

On the side of this Lake is a *Grotta*, going about three yards into the Rock, where taking any living Creature, and holding it near the ground, it falls into Agonies and seems dead, but being cast into the Lake recovers it self. The Experiment is generally made of a Dog, and therefore the *Grotta* is called, *Grotta del Cane*. A lighted Candle or Torch, held near the Ground, burns blew, and is soon extinguished, this is conceived to proceed from the hot Vapors in the Rock, which are of a poisonous Nature.

North among the Mountains, is a sweet Vale, extending about six Miles, where are Woods, and in them Plenty of Deer, Wild-Boars, and Fowl of all sorts, reserved only for the Vice-Roy's diversion.

In the way to *Pozzuolo*, on the Sea-side, are places much frequented by the Watermen and inferiour People, where they lie naked in the Sands,

Sands, and sweat for the Pox, and Pains in Head or Limbs.

*Solfoterra.*

The *Solfoterra* lies a Mile above *Pozzuolo*, where on the top of an Hill is a descent into a Plain accidentally made by an Eruption. It is oval 1246 Feet long, 1000 broad. Here is a subterraneous Fire always burning, as appears from the smoke that breaks forth in several places. The Stones and bits of Bricks that lie over the Cranies, are crusted over with a Powder of Sulphur. To the Smoak conveyed to the Eyes, or other Parts, are ascribed these Qualities: it mollifies the Nerves, clears the sight, removes Head-Ach, and Pains in the Stomach, causes Fecundity, carries off violent Fevers, and cures the Itch. The Plain is all hollow, as appears by its sounding, when walk'd or rid on. Contrivances have been of late years to turn this *Solfoterra* to advantage, wherein they have been very successful, making great quantities of Brimstone, Vitriol, and



and Roch-Allum, at a little expence. They have a new way of preparing Vitriol, which is done thus. Several Cisterns are made in the great bottom of the *Solfoterra* of great Stones cemented very close; into these all the Rains both of that Bottom and the Hills round about fall, which are impregnated with Vitriol; they also lay a great many Tiles and Bricks before all those Vents, that the Fire in this Soil makes, and where this Smoak comes out with so rapid a Violence; so that this Smoak passing through those Bricks, leaves a great deal of Sulphur and Vitriol upon them, and these Bricks are washed in those Cisterns, and by this means the Water becomes impregnated with Vitriol; then they put the Water into Coppers, which are set over those violent hot Eruptions; so that this serves as a Fire to evaporate the Phlegm, and so they find quantities of Vitriol.

Going to the City I passed the Ruines of the Amphitheatre, where of there is only left some of the out Walls.

The ancient City of *Dicearchia*, the Roman Senate fearing that when *Hannibal* came from *Carthage* into *Italy*, he would attempt the taking it, sent *Q. Fabius* with an Army to secure it, who finding Water scarce, ordered several Wells, and from thence it took the Name of *puteolus*, and is now in *Italian* called *Pozzuolo*. It was much esteemed by the *Romans*, because seated on the Sea, and abounded with all sorts of Fruits and Provisions. Here it was *Sylla* having renounced the Dictatorship retired to enjoy himself and his ease. It has suffered much from the Incursions of barbarous Nations and Earthquakes.

In the middle of the City, where is now the *Domo*, stood formerly the Temple of *Jupiter*.

Many

Many Monuments of Antiquity are to be seen on the Coasts near *Pozzuolo*. Taking a Bark I rowed to the Promontory of *Miseno*, where *Miseno*. are many Subterraneous Vaults; the most remarkable is the *Grotta Traconaria*, commonly called *Dragonara*, built by *J. Cæsar*, as a Conservatory of Provisions for his Gallies. It is supported by twelve great Pillars, so set as to make five several Walks, each 170 Foot long 20 high, and three Foot and a half wide. Great quantity of the Ruines of the old City.

Hence I passed over the *Mare Morto*, or *Styx*, where the Water-*Styx*. man *Charon* plyed for many years; for it being contrary to the ancient Laws to bury the Dead in the City, he transported them over this branch of the Sea to certain Fields called *Elysium*, being the common Burying-place. At the landing is an old ruined Gate; the Fields are a square Plain, and now produce excellent Grapes, delicious Fruits,

and Pease all the year. These Places were intended by the Poets in their Descriptions of *Styx*, *Charon*, and the *Elysian* Fields.

Baix.

Afterwards I went thither, where formerly stood the ancient and delightful City of *Baiæ*, where many of the Chief Citizens of *Rome* had their Pleasure-Houses; nay *Seneca* and *Propertius* have inveighed against it, as an incentive to a licentious Life. But the Devastations that have been made here by the *Lombards* and *Saracens*, and the infrequency of Inhabitants, have now rendred it, in the common Opinion an unwholesome Air, and a good part lies in the Sea under Water, from whence the Watermen sometimes fish out Metals, and other curious pieces of Antiquity. On the most commanding part of the Hill, where *Baiæ* was, the Emperor *Charles V.* built a strong Castle.

The *Piscina Mirabile*, into which one descends by 40 steps, is upheld by

by as many Pilasters, and in the middle the Floor is deeper than any where else. This was made some think by *Lucullus*, others (with more reason) by *Agrippa* to preserve Water for his Army. In it is said to have been formerly two Wheels always in motion, which purified the Water and kept it from Corruption. Some Spouts remain by which the Water descended. The Pillars and Walls were Brick, but covered with a Paste of Marble, so firm and close a Body, so little porous when crusted on, it could not possibly imbibe the least Water, and is still so hard it is broke of with great difficulty.

Not far from this are the *Centa Camere*, where the first Apartment is supported by eleven Pillars; and out of it by a descent one goes into several others with many windings, which have no light in them, but what is carried down; for what end these were made, and to what use employed, is uncertain; the

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most

most common and current Report, is, That *Nero* kept his Slaves in those dark Chambers, for several years, without the least light; and it was a Pleasure his Cruelty delighted in, to have them brought out in a clear Sun-shine day on purpose to blind them, which many believe was so effected, the Optick Nerves being not able to bear so much light on so sudden a change. Near this it was that the same *Nero* made a mock of the Predictions of his South-sayers, sending for them, and demanding the Fortune of *Rome* and his own Person, he after enquired of them their own, which he crossed by precipitating them into the Sea; till one wiser than the rest said, He thought himself never in more danger in his Life than at that time, which gained him his Liberty.

Under the Mountain is the Temple of *Bacchus*, now, not improperly, converted into a Cellar where they sell Wine.

Near

Near was *Agrippina* (*Nero's Mother*) rip'd up by his Command, and some Ruines here have the Name of her Tomb.

On the side of this Mountain, next the Sea, is a particular Earth, extraordinary good for making a cement, which by lying in Water petrefies; and is carried from hence into *France* and other places. The *English* Vessels carried a great quantity of it to *Tangier*, when the Mole was there made; and to save the trouble and charge of digging beat it down with their Cannon: The Mortar made of it is called Plaister of *Terrass*, with which, in the hotter Countries they make Floors, and cover the tops of their Houses, that are built flat; and these are the true and proper *Terrass-Walks*.

The Port here has a very narrow Mouth, is well defended from the Winds, and there is excellent Anchorage in it.

Betwixt *Baia* and *Miseno* are many Baths, among others one called *di Cicerone*, whose *Villa* is said to have been here. Those that Sweat go into a narrow Passage betwixt two Walls, where is a constant Heat, not to be born by such as are not used to it, without stooping low, near to the ground, from whence a fresh Air may be perceived to arise. At the farther end is an hot Bath, the Water so hot there is scarce any going into it; there are conveniences cut in the Rock to lie down on after Sweating. The Water is said to cure the Dropsie, Head-Ach, Pains in the Stomach, removes a Quotidian Fever, and remedies the Gout.

The *Sudatorio di Tritoli* only provokes Sweat, by the hot Vapours. Near these the Sand in the Sea is so hot, 'tis said they often roast Eggs in it; thus much I know that having some of it in my Hands, I was glad to part with it as soon as I could.

The



The Temple of *Venus* was round and large. Among the Ruines few years since was found a *Collossean Statue of Venus*. This Temple is believed to have been built by *Jul. Cæsar*, because he had his *Villa* here.

The Temple of the Nymphs is pretty entire, and is painted at top with Hieroglyphicks.

The Temple of *Diana Lucifera* half entire, the rest in Ruines, and her Baths choak'd up with Earth.

My Bark carried me hence to see the Ruines of *Jul. Cæsar's Palace*, and of *Domitian's*, where was a *Piscina* in which they kept Fish so tame, that upon Call they would eat Bread out of a Man's Hand.

A little farther is the *Lacus Avernus*, so called from the Greek ἀέρον, *avibus carens*; ex & priv. non, & ἄρον *Avis*, the Air having been so pestilential, that Birds flying over this Lake drop'd dead in; but it is otherwise now, for the Lake abounds with good Fish and Plenty of Birds.

Lacus Avernus

West

West from the Lake, I entred into a Grotta of the *Sybilla Cumana*, about three paces wide, but more than twice a Man's heighth, and goes in a strait Line above 150 Paces, and then terminates in several Apartments. In one of them is some Painting of Ultramarine and Gold, and the Walls have been of *Mosaick* Work. It is thought to have gone from hence to *Cuma*; but the Earth is now copped in many places.

On the right hand the Lake, are Remains of a stately Temple; but disputed whether dedicated to *Apollo*, *Neptune*, or *Mercury*.

*Acheron.*

Betwixt *Miseno* and *Cuma* is *Acheron*, or *Acherusia Palus*; which, derived from the *Greek*, signifies the Lake of Sorrow or Grief; for the Water being of a blewish Colour, makes all sad or pale that look in it. The Waters extended formerly a great way, and the Vapours arising from them, made the Air unwholsome, which made the

the Poets say the Water came from Hell.

A Mile distant is the *Lacus Lucrinus*, so called from *Lucrum*, because of the Profit was made of it for the Fish; and here the *Roman* Emperors had their Oister-Pits. It has been almost choak'd up by the *Monte Nuovo*.

The *Monte Nuovo* is three Miles in Compass, and was raised in a Night and Day, the 19th. of *Sept.* 1538. when a great Eruption from the *Solfoterra* cast out so many Stones, with such a quantity of Ashes, that they overwhelmed the City of *Tripergola*, four or five Miles distant, and made this Mountain. Common Fame will have this a Judgment upon the Citizens of *Tripergola*, who were extreamly vicious, and involved under the like Guilt with the People of *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah*.

The *Monte Gauro* or *Falerno*, so much celebrated by the Poets for its Wine, is near *Pozzuolo*, but now  
so

so barren, its Name by an universal Consent, is changed to *Monte Barbaro*. There are Vines growing on it which produce a poor hungry Wine, when all the rest here is strong and heady. After I had seen what is here remarked, I returned to *Naples*.

*Vesuvius.*

The Mountain *Vesuvius* lies eight or nine Miles from *Naples*; at the Bottom of it are Vineyards that produce the *Greco-Wine* and the *Lachrymæ Christi*. After an Ascent here, for three Miles, partly on Horse, and partly on Foot, for the most part up to the middle of my Legs in Ashes, I came to a Prospect down upon a Level below, and another Mountain in the middle, out of the Top of which is a constant Smoak, and the Earth looks of a Sulphureous Colour. Here have been 22 Eruptions; and of late years they are observed to be much more frequent than formerly: When they happen, they are very dreadful, not only in respect

spect of the Noise attending them; but the Consequences; having buried two or three Cities and Villages; they always shake the Windows and Doors in *Naples*, making a kind of an Earthquake there. The Mountain is always on Fire, as appears from the constant Smoak. Near it are very great quantities of Ashes, and huge Stones, so cinerated or calcined as to be of an incredible lightness.

After I had spent some time in *Naples*, to see what is mentioned, before I returned to *Rome* by the same Road I came.

When I finally left *Rome* I resolved for *Sienna* and *Florence*, so travelled many Miles through the *Campania* of *Rome*, till I was past *Ronciglione*, where had been a strong *Ronciglione* Castle when it belonged to the Dukes de *Castro*; after I climb'd over the Mountain of *Viterbo*, which was unpassable, and without Road, till of late years a Way was made over it. By this Mountain  
is

is the *Lacus Lyminus*, thirty Miles in compass, and abounding with all sorts of good Fish.

Viterbo.

This Road led me to *Viterbo*, a City out of the *Roman Campania*, and in so pure and wholesome an Air, it was thence called *Viterbo quasi Vita Urbium*; here are good Churches, and Plenty of all Necessaries for Life, as Grain, Wine, and Oil, but no Fruits. In the Rivers are good Fish. Near *Viterbo* are many hot Medicinal Fountains, frequented by those that have the *French Disease*. In the *Domo* lies the Body of *S. Rosa*; a Saint in great esteem, and of whom many Miracles are related wrought by her in her Life-time, and by her means since. This every one is full of, that being from her Infancy given to Acts of Charity; but in her younger years under the confinement of Parents, having nothing of her own, she often robb'd them to give the Poor; when they Bak'd for their Family she was sure to steal

steal Dough; and one Day according to that practice, having some in her Apron, which she was going charitably to distribute, her Father met her at the Door, and ask'd her what she had got there, who gave him such a shuffling Answer, that he resolved to see; but looking in her Apron, the Dough was turned into Roses, so he left her, and it immediately returned to its former Substance. So a Miracle helped the Girl to cheat her Parents; and she had the Name of *S. Rosa*. I should not take notice of such a Story as this, did it not meet with a general credit.

After I passed *Viterbo* the Posts were shorter, but the Roads worse, more Rocky and Mountainous than before.

*Montefiascone* is a City on the top of an Hill, at the end of the sweet Plain of *Viterbo*; it is very ancient, and after *Camillus* had besieged it a long time, he quitted it as inexpugnable in respect of  
the

Montefiascone

the situation. Formerly this was the chief City of the *Falisci*. The Country about is most Mountainous, but produces a Grape, of which they make their excellent *Muscattello-Wine*. I enquired after the Story of the *Dutch-Man*, whose Bane it proved; the Story was confirmed, only they will have him to have been a *German*, and a Bishop, which is probable because of the Mitre on his Tomb. The Inscription is in these Words in the *Domo*.

*Est, Est, Est, propter nimium Est,*  
*hic*  
*Joannes de Fourcy, Herus meus mortuus est.*

And at the Inn, under the Sign, are these Words, *Est, Est, Est.*

*Radicofini.*

*Terra di Cofni*, improperly called *Radicofini*, is the first Town of the Great Duke's Dominions, and within the State of *Sienna*,  
 and



and has a strong Castle to defend it.

At *San Quirico* I saw Cardinal *San Quirico*, *Chigi's* new Palace. It is not quite finished. In the Hall and Apartments are Paintings by the best Masters: the Rooms for State, and Chambers are well disposed; the Building quadrangular; in the Front is a large Room for Entertainment, and another backwards of the same proportion. By the Chambers on both sides are Back-Galleries that make them private, notwithstanding the *Visto* through them, which is a Convenience not common in an *Italian* House. The Cardinal's Servant told me, his Master having obtained the Honour from the Duke of *Florence*, to be advanced from the Title of *Conte di San Quirico*, to that of *Marchese*; resolved to erect a Palace here, and have the Duke's Statue in his Hall in Marble, in acknowledgment for it.

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While

While I was at *Sienna*, I went to see two more of this Cardinal's Palaces; for he has great Territories, and Command in this Republick, one of them at *Centinale*, the other at *Vico*. His Palace of *Centinale* lies seven Miles from *Sienna*, among Mountains; a mixture of new and old Building. It was the place of this Cardinal's Birth, which may have engaged him in the greater Expences. In the Palace is little remarkable, save that in the ground Rooms, which are neat, cool Apartments, are the Pictures of many fine Women, which common Fame says, have all been his *Eminence's Mistresses*, and above Stairs are Earthen Dishes, curiously painted by *Raphael*. That which most Travellers take greatest notice of, is the vast charge the Cardinal has been at in levelling the Road which lay over Mountains to it.

The *Vico* is a sweet Summer-House, a Mile from *Sienna*, overlooking the City and Country and

and the Vineyards that lie below it.

I continued a Week at *Sienna*, Sienna. which was more time than can be spent with satisfaction there, because of the want of Conversation and Diversion. This was for many years the Capital City of a Republick, often too powerful for her Sister *Florence*, though now under her Yoke; to which she was subject not by Conquest, but by the Emperor *Charles V.* who extended his Victories hither, but a little before he retired into a Monastery; considering the Expence this with other his Acquisitions must be in keeping to his Successor, because of its remoteness from *Spain*, and not lying contiguous to any other his Dominions, sold it to *Florence* to be held in Fee of *Spain*, to which Crown should be paid upon the accession of every Duke to the Government 30000 Crowns, and at the same time he contracted for certain Privileges to be indulged

the *Germans*, which they still enjoy, and the like to the *Flemings*, the *Emperor* being a Native of *Flanders*. The cheifest of them are free Liberty of Hunting (*la Caccia*) as they please; esteemed no small Advantage. If one of these two Nations has committed Murder or any Capital Crime, he cannot be taken till twenty four Hours after the Fact, and by that time he is sure to get into another Prince's Dominion. They have Liberty to wear their Swords and carry Fire-Arms both by Night and Day, which is by Law denied to the Natives and to all Strangers after three Days, without a particular License from the Governor. There is a *Consul* residing here for the *German Nation*, and a Council-House, where he and the *Germans* and *Flemings* meet and hold Council together; but to what-ever end their Consultations were originally, it is plain they are now more Form than any thing else, and rather to agree

agree where they may drink a Flask of the best Wine, than transact business.

These Considerations occasion no little resort of *Germans* and *Flemings*, as also the Language, generally thought to be spoke in as great Perfection here, as any part of *Italy*, though I like the *Roman* better, their Pronunciation being less guttural.

This State (notwithstanding the Union now with *Florence*) continues its Antipathy to it, and is well disposed for a Revolt if she could have Assistance. The Duke of *Florence* has built a Fort a little out of the City, where is a Garrison of 120 Soldiers, and that keeps the Citizens in some awe. This City is built on several Hills, and the variety whereof, and the Vales, make it the more pleasant in Summer, and fresher.

The Buildings are generally high, and many good Houses, but the People not very numerous.

The Streets are paved with Brick, with the edge sides upwards. The *Piazza di Mercato* is large, and in it handsome Palaces for the Magistrates, with Apartments for the Clerks and Ministers of Justice; and behind them a good Theatre. Round the other *Piazza* by the *Domo* are the Palaces of the Governor, the Cardinal *di Medici* (the Duke's Brother) the Bishop, and a great Hospital. The *Domo* is of Marble both within and without. Here is a side-Chapel founded by *Pius II.* (a Native of *Sienna*, and of the Family of *Piccolomini*,) where is preserved an Arm of *S. John Baptist*, as appears by the following Inscription.

*Quisquis adoratū venisti hic Christi  
Præcursores post Christum sup-  
plex venerare, & libens has legito  
notas ejus indices brachii, quod  
terris Dei filium indicavit.*

*Proximo in Sacello dextrum Bapti-  
stæ brachium asservatur.*

*Hoc Pius II. Pont. Max. ante ma-  
ximam hujus Basilicæ Aram pur-  
puratis Patribus octo circumseptus,  
Senatu ac Senensium Civitate uni-  
versa venerabunda inspectante Pa-  
triæ suæ Paterni Amoris Sempi-  
ternum relicturus Monumentum,  
Pontificiâ potestate donavit Ec-  
clesiæ, prid. Non. Maii*

*CIO LXIV.*

*Suscipe, Sena, inquiens, brachium,  
nobis à Thoma Paleologo Pelopon-  
nesi Rege dono datum, ac plane  
divinitus factum puta, ut cum in  
Parentis alvo clausus Joannes à  
fœcunda Virgine dum viveret  
fuerat salutatus, nunc idem emor-  
tuus quasi salutandæ Virginis causa  
in hanc Virginis deferatur Æ-  
dem; quod igitur in Jordane in-  
nocentem Servatorem abluit, no-  
centium Animorum divinæ Gra-  
tiæ impetrato rore sordes eluat.*

Y 4

Sic

*Sic fatus læto cum plausu sacro hujus Templi Senatui obtulit. Quod gravissimis juratis Testibus verum comprobatum, ac pretiosissimis ornamentis honoratum lustris pluribus circumactis summa cum Veneratione colitur.*

The other Churches have little to recommend them, especially after Rome and Naples. In the Dominicans of the *San Spirito*, are the Relicks of *S. Catherina di Siena*. The Church of the *Augustine Friars* has an handsome Cloister, and a good Library open to all that will Study in it. In another Church of *Augustine Friars* I read this Inscription near one of the Altars.

*Per Missæ celebrationem in hoc Altari pro unius Animæ liberatione in Purgatorio pœnas exhibentis, liberabit ipsa Anima. Greg. 13. Font. M. id concedente.*

The



The Arms of *Sienna*, are the Wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, erected in many places on little Marble Pillars.

I cannot conclude this Account of *Sienna*, without the common and compendious Character of it.

———*Sienna*  
*Di quattro cose è piena*  
*Torre, Campane*  
*Becce, e Putane.*

Which may be thus Englished:

*Sienna's Famous, and excels*  
*For many Towers, and many*  
*Bells;*  
*'Tis noted too for other Scores,*  
*Plenty of Male and Female*  
*Whores.*

The heat of the Weather made travelling in the Night most desirable, and we chose it between *Sienna* and *Florence*, I took *Caleche*

leche in the Evening before Sunset, and was the next Morning at *Florence* (thirty seven Miles) by the opening the Gates. Indeed by this means I could see little of the Country, so was only sensible the Road was Stony, and much upon Ascents and Descents.

Though *Florence* is a very Glorious City, and many things in it both surprizing and delightful to a curious Observer; yet Mr. *Lafsels* is so particular in relating them, that there little remains for any one to gather that comes after him; but there are some things either escaped his exactness, or have happened since his writing.

*Florence.*

*Florence* lies in a flat Vale encompassed on every side with Mountains, which intercepting the fresh Breezes, render it in the Summer extraordinary hot. The City is in compass seven *Italian* Miles, and contains according to common

common computation 60000 Souls, there were 80 or 90000 in the Reign of the last Duke; but the present Duke giving no encouragement to Trade, because of his Retiredness and Devotions, (to which he seems wholly given) has lessened the Number of Inhabitants; and the *English* not buying such quantities of Silks (their greatest Manufacture) as they used to do, being otherways provided, has not a little also contributed to it. The Duke most Evenings visits those Churches where the greatest Devotion is attracted by the Relicks. He will not bear with the Visits and impertinent Discourses of his Subjects, (the common Entertainments in Courts;) but with great readiness admits all Strangers to Audience that desire it; and every Day, excepting *Friday*, is ready for some Hours with Patience to hear the Complaints of the meanest People.

To

To the Walls of the *Baptistery* in *Florence*, are fixed two great Porphyry Pillars, that are indeed broke, but the several Pieces bound together; they were brought from *Pisa*, when that Republick came first under the Subjection of *Florence*, and brought hither, because of their Prophecy, That as long as the *Pisentines* kept their Pillars entire, they should not lose their Liberty.

At the *Annunciata* is a miraculous Picture of the Annunciation; The Inscription on the Wall of the Chapel where it is kept, informs, That a Painter having been employed to make a Picture of the *Blessed Virgin* in the Posture the *Romish Tradition* says she was in, when the Angel *Gabriel* was sent to announce the Incarnation of the Word, *i. e.* in her Chamber on her knees, reading the Prophecy of *Isaiah*; the Painter had finish'd all but the Virgin's Face, which he reserv'd for his last Task; but be-  
ing

ing at a Loss what *Idea* to follow in representing so excellent a Creature, in some Distraction and Discomposure of Thoughts, fell asleep in the Church, and awaking, found finished what had so perplexed him. Whereupon, crying out, *A Miracle, a Miracle, &c.* and the People coming to him, he averr'd, an *Angel* from Heaven had done the Work while he slept. The *Friars* (who saw their Interest in it,) were on his side; so the Devotion immediately arose, and was attended with such Success as has rendered this one of the richest Convents in *Italy*. A fine Marble Chapel is built for it, and many Wonders wrought here; to which the vast number of *Voto's* that hang near it, and in the Cortile before the Church-door, give ample Testimony. The Picture is rarely uncovered and shewn, being kept under three Keys, one in possession of the Fathers of the Church, another with the Archbishop of *Florence*,

rence, and the third with the Great Duke.

The Chapel of *S. Lorenzo*, designed for a Burying-Place for the Great Dukes of *Florence*, after 84 years work, and the constant Labour of 60 Men, is not half finished. The Stone intended for the Altar, is *Jasper* of *Barga*, near *Lucca*, and the sawing it, was the constant Employment of Three Men for five Years. From this, the rest may be guessed at, and the slow Progress the less admired. The out-Wall is twenty eight Foot thick.

The *Bibliotheca Laurentiana* here, built by Pope *Clement VII.* contains by Reputation 4000 MSS.

In the Church of the *Madona del Carmine* is a neat Chapel, all of Marble; the *Cupola* painted by *Luca Giordano*, where is a very gross Representation of the *Trinity*; the Chapel is dedicated to the Memory of *S. Andrea Cortini*, Bishop of

of *Fresole*, whose Body lies in it. Over a side Altar is in *Alta Relievo* and White Marble, his appearing in his Episcopal Habit, and with a drawn Sword, discomfiting the *Milanese* Forces that lay encamped before *Florence*; the last Defeat the *Florentines* gave them.

The like Superstition obtains here, as in other Parts of *Italy*, as appears from the *Voto's* in the Churches, and many Figures in Wax of the Sepulchre, as well as of Christ in the Manger. In many Churches are Pictures of the *Trinity*, and in the *Domo* at the High Altar, is God the Father (an Old Man) sitting and looking on the Famous dead Christ made by *Bandinelli*, both in white Marble.

Religious Houses are very numerous, no less than 32 of Men, and 52 of Women, in some of which are 2 or 300 a-piece; in the Nunnery of the *Convertites* seldom less than 300 Penitent Whores, and the Nuns in *Florence* are reckoned

4000. This is a cheap way of providing for Daughters, and lessens the Burden it must otherwise be to Families to Marry them all: For the Noblemen and Gentlemen cannot Marry their Daughters without Portions of 8, 10, or 12000 Crowns; but for 3 or 400 may dispose of them into most of the Nunneries, for double so much into the best. I have been often told no Women were ever forced into Nunneries; but it was owned to me here, though literally speaking it was impossible they should; for no one can be professed without her own declaring at the same time her desire to be so: Yet when Parents intend to dispose of a Daughter this way, they will use means to gain her consent that are equivalent to Force. They lay their Commands on her to choose this Condition of Life, and if she refuse, complaint is made to the Confessor of her Disobedience, who represents to her the heinousness of that Sin, and will



will not give her Absolution, nor admit her to any Act of Christian Communion, till she submits to her Parents, and is obedient. Some few indeed are refractory and deny to comply with their Parents against their own Inclination; but living in a Country where the Church domineers, and Superstition is so predominant, by the Confessors Threats of Excommunication, and assurance that they are guilty of a Mortal Sin, and in a State of Damnation for want of Absolution, which he cannot give as long as they continue in Sin, are prevail'd upon, and by these Arts are compelled to submit.

I could not see the Palace of *Titi*, where the Great Duke lives, the Rooms lying in Confusion, because of the Preparations that were making for the Marriage of the *Prince* to the Sister of the Duke of *Bavaria*. Behind it is a large Garden indifferently kept, where are Aviaries, and in them Ostriches,

Z

*Spanish*

*Spanish* Pidgeons, near as large as Capons, white Pheasants, and other choice Birds and Fowl. From this Palace the *Duke* can go privately through a *Corridore* to his Famous Gallery, well known all over *Europe* for its Riches and Value. The great Gold Gun, worth 1500 Pistols, which shoots as far again as any other of its length, weighs Nineteen Pound and an half, and is Seventeen Palms long. Here is another less, sent as a Present to the *Duke's* Father by the Emperor. The Closet of the Painters contains more than 130 Pictures of the greatest Masters in their Art, and all wrought by their own Hands: among them is *Antonio Moro* an *English* Man. In other parts of the Gallery I saw the Pictures of *Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. Ja. I.* and his *Queen, O. Cromwel, Gen. Monk,* and the late Earl of *Ossory*. In this Gallery is the Tabernacle designed for the Chapel of *S. Lorenzo*, which when finished will have  
cost

cost 100000 Crowns. In the little Armory are many *Turkish* Arms, as Scimiters, Battle-Axes, Muskets of the *Janizaries*, their Habits, Two or Three Horse-Tails, Saddles, and *Turkish* Furniture for their Horses very rich, most of which were taken by the Imperialists in the present Wars, and sent hither as Presents either from the Emperor or other Princes that took them. Some have been taken by his own Gallies and his Knights of *S. Stephano*.

The *Poggio Imperiale* is a sweet Palace, a Mile out of the City, on an easie Ascent from it, through a doable Walk of Trees. This Palace is frequented much by the Dutchess-Mother, which she has adorned with many excellent Pictures. In a Gallery are those of the late and present Christian Princes, but not by the best Hands, among them are our King *Charles II.* and his Queen, King *James* and his, and the Prince and Princess of *Orange*.

From *Florence* I went to *Pisa*, whither, after passing the Hills near *Florence*, the Road was plain and even, through a pleasant fertile Country.

*Pisa.*

This is the Capital City of a Republick, once very potent, but now Subject to *Florence*, and is look'd upon with such a jealous Eye by her, for fear of a Revolt, that she is treated with great Austerity. It is a very sweet City, three Miles in compass, and contains 14 or 15000 Souls.

The *Domo* is a stately Fabrick all of Marble. At one of the Altars in the Cross-Isle are Three Statues, representing God the Father, the Son, and the Virgin *Mary*: the Father and Son hold a Crown over her Head, and the Holy Ghost in the similitude of a Dove joins with them in the Act, whereby she is made, in the Language of the *Roman* Breviaries, *Regina Cæli*. In this Church are two miraculous *Madonna's*, one a Picture, the other a Statue.

The

The bending *Campanile*, or Tower, is certainly a Wonder in Architecture.

The *Campo Santo*, is their celebrated Burying-place, said to be for length, breadth, and height of the same Dimensions with *Noah's Ark*. There are handsome Cloisters round with Marble Pillars, and within them much Painting in *Fresco*, and private Vaults for particular Families; but the *Terra Santa* is in the middle, and nothing built over it. Here many devout Persons covet to be buried, and the Earth has this Quality that it consumes the Bodies in twenty four Hours. The Earth was brought by Merchants from the *Holy Land*, as Ballast for their Ships. With it came a Marble Crucifix, which is placed over one of the Doors, though so much Veneration was had for it, that they intended it rather for the *Domo*, and therefore by Special Order it was there fixed, but the next Morning was found in this place, which

happened three times successively after this manner, so they concluded it providentially designed here, and were forced to let it continue, where it is frequented with great Devotion.

The Chapel of the Knights of *S. Stephano* is hung with *Turkish* Banners, Lanthorns of *Turkish* Gallies, Half-Moons, and the like Trophies. The Order was instituted by one of the first Dukes of *Florence*, is like to the *Knights of Malta*, or *S. John's of Hierusalem*, and about 140 Years old.

The Water of *Pisa* is esteemed extraordinary good, insomuch that it is sent in Barrels both to *Florence* and *Ligorn*, much drank in both Places, and sold at the rate of one Penny the Flask.

From *Pisa* is a Canal cut to *Ligorn*, broad enough for Vessels of a considerable Burthen to pass. The Country is plain but full of Woods,

Woods, in which are much Deer and many Wild Boars.

*Ligorn*, which formerly belonged to the State of *Genoa*, came to the Dukes of *Florence* upon an Exchange, who have made it one of the most considerable Ports, and safest, upon the *Mediterranean*. Here lies the Gallies of *Florence*, and the Town strongly walled, has always a good Garrison, and Provision of Corn for seven Years Siege. It is about three Miles in compass, and contains by repute 70000 Souls. Many Merchants from all Parts are constantly residing here, and 'tis thought 15000 Jews, who are much encouraged under this Government, and not obliged to wear the Distinction of Red Hats, as every where else in *Italy*; so they live in great Affluence, and grow very rich. I had greater opportunities here, than before, to inform my self of the Duke of *Florence's* Government. The Taxes are very heavy

scarce any thing sold, but has an *Appalto* (or Monopoly) upon it, the *Duke* Farming out all, which enhances the Prizes to the Buyers, and squeezes great Sums from his Subjects. The Butchers have their Licenses for killing and vending Meat, the Bakers the like for Bread, &c. Nay I was told by some of the *English* Merchants, they did believe his *Appalto* upon Ice was worth to him a 1000 *l. per An. Sterling*. Besides all Houses and Lands set, or unset, according to the highest Rents they have at any time held, have Rates set upon them, and the Portions of young Women pay him Tenths. Other Customs are so often paid, they rise incredibly high, of which I had this instance, that a Flask of *Florence* Wine, bought at *Florence* for Two Craiches, (something more than Two Pence *English*, would cost Twelve Pence by that time it reached *Ligorn*.

From



From *Ligorn*, returning by *Pisa*,  
I went to *Lucca*, the Capital City Lucca.  
of the Republick of that Name :  
The City is in a Plain, having the  
Hills in Prospect on every side; it  
is three miles round the Walls, and  
contains, according to their Ac-  
count, 30000 Souls. The Terri-  
tories of the Republick are about  
forty miles; the chief Magistrate  
is called the *Consaloniero*, from the  
*Consalone*, or Standard which he  
keeps during his Office, and de-  
livers to his Successor upon his E-  
lection and Investiture. The Arms  
of *Lucca* are *Libertas*, in Capital  
Letters, Or, in a *Bend*, the Field  
Azure. He continues his Office  
only two Months, and lives in the  
Palace; but is not suffered to have  
his Wife and Family with him, his  
Time being short, and that they  
may not interrupt his Attendance  
on the Publick Service. With him  
live there the Nine *Antiani*, who  
assist him in all Affairs; and their  
Concurrence in any thing he does,  
is

is 'necessary ; nay, he is so much a Prisoner in his Office, that without their Consent he cannot go out of the Palace. The *Antiani* are chose out of the Districts of the City equally, three out of each ; and they , with the *Consaloniero*, have such a joint share in the Government, that it seems a *Decemvirate*. These Offices are suppli- ed out of the ancientest of their Nobility : Their Constitution is, they shall be born Noble. The Senators are 120, chose out of the Nobility, and are elected annually. Nobility has been often sold, and the ordinary Rate has been five or six thousand Crowns ; though it has been different, according to the Necessities of the Republick ; for when they have been least urgent and pressing, more has been demanded ; and some have paid 12000 Crowns. The Number of the Officers in this little State, and frequent changing them , renders the Government more agreeable to

to the Subjects; for hence it happens that every one of the Nobility has at one time or other his share in it. The Taxes are gentle in respect of their Neighbours, and I found the Searchers at the Gates not so strict, and less needy than in other Places. Hence it is, without doubt, that when the *Campagna* of *Rome* lies in a manner desolate for want of Inhabitants, and fair *Florence* not half Peopled, little *Lucca* so abounds, that though she be incredibly fertile, she has not wherewithal within her self to provide Necessaries for the vast number of her People. The only Trade of *Lucca* is in Silks, and famous for an extraordinary Crimson-Dye in Satins, and is so advantageous, that the Nobility (who are forbidden Mechanick Trades) are not ashamed to traffick this way, nor (which appeared to me more scandalous) to sell Wines at their Palaces. Justice is not executed here with that rigour as elsewhere; it rarely hap-

happening that any are hanged; but they sell most of their Malefactors to *Genoa* for Slaves. But to the end their Justice in all Causes may be the more incorrupt, and less subject to Bribery and Partiality, they have an excellent Constitution; That none of their Judges shall be Natives of the *Republick*; they are Five in all, ( Doctors of the Laws, ) one for Criminal, one for Civil Causes, and three for Appeals, chose every three years out of some other Parts of *Italy*, have Houses provided in the City, and sufficient Pensions for their Maintenance; and those who have carried themselves unblameably, are often elected again to serve three years longer, but rarely more than that. All Appeals from the Judges of Appeals, are brought before the *Signoria*, and by them finally determined. No less to be commended is this other part of their Constitution, prohibiting *Jews* and *Jesuits* settling in their Dominions;

rea-

reasonably fearing, that as the former would engross all the Trade to themselves, so the latter (the most compleat Masters in Politics) would insensibly work themselves into Authority, and get the Wealth and Government of this Commonwealth into their hands.

The *Domo*, dedicated to *S. Martino*, is a large, but dark Church. Here is a Chapel dedicated to the *Volto Santo*, which stood formerly in *S. Frediano's* Church (then the *Domo*;) but transferring it self hither, gave occasion to build this other Church, and make the same the *Domo*. The Relation of this *Volto Santo*, is thus; *Nicodemus* making a Statue of his Lord and Master after his Crucifixion, and being in great perplexity after the Body was finished, for making the Face like, dropp'd asleep, and waking, to his Surprise, found it ended. It is shewn on certain days, but may not be touched; for (as they have the Tradition) a Bishop once

once desiring to know of what it was made, handling it, a great Mist was in the Body of the Church, ( where a Cross now hangs in Memory of it ) and he struck blind for his impertinent Curiosity. Many Lamps are always burning before it, and Miracles wrought, as the several *Voto's* testifie. Pope *Alex. VII.* granted the following Bull, which I took from a Tablet near the Chapel.

*Almæ Crucis Aram devotè visitantibus cum pia Oblatione, & Altaris Osculo datur Remissio Peccatorum.*

*Hoc Altare privilegiatum in perpetuum existit pro Sacerdotibus hujus Ecclesiæ ex concessione Sanctissimi D. D. Alexandri P. P. VII. Subdatum Romæ die vi. Decembris, 1657.*

There is another Church dedicated to *S. Frediano*, Bishop of *Lucca*, and Son to a King of *Scotland*,

land, and in a Chapel called *La Capella di San Ricardo*, is the Tomb of *S. Richard*, King of *England*, who died in a Pilgrimage to *Rome*. On a little Tablet are these Verses.

*Hic Rex Ricardus requiescit Scep-  
trifer Almus.*

*Rex fuit Anglorum, Regnum tenet  
ipse Polorum,*

*Regnum dimisit, pro Christo cuncta  
reliquit,*

*Ergo Ricardum nobis dedit Anglia  
Sanctum;*

*Hic Genitor Sanctæ Walburgæ Vir-  
ginis Almæ,*

*Et Willibaldi Sancti, simulat Wini-  
baldi,*

*Suffragiis quorum det nobis Regna  
Polorum. Amen.*

In this Chapel *Te Deum* was sung for the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.

In the *Augustin's Church* is an Hole that swallowed up a blaspheming Gamester; as the Story is descri-

described on the Walls. It seems to have been thus: Some Soldiers playing there together at Cards, one of them had lost not only his Money, but Cloaths, even to his Shirt; who cursing and swearing at his ill Fortune, and blaspheming, cast a Stone against an Image of the Virgin, which immediately bled; and the Earth opening, received him to the middle; his Companions exhorted him to beg Pardon, and pray for his Deliverance; but despising their Advice, the Earth opening wider, swallowed him up. The Blood is still preserved in a Vial, and a Chapel built, in which this Image is kept.

At the Corners of four Streets meeting together, on a Pillar erected by Cardinal *Spinola*, Bishop of *Lucca*, in the Year 1687. is a Statue of the Blessed Virgin, in white Marble, with a Glory over her Head, and the Moon under her Feet, as she is *Domina Lunæ*; on the  
the



the Pedestal are several Inscriptions.

Among others, I took this.

*Deiparæ Virginis divinam Indulgentiam*

*Ante consecutæ, quam conceptæ*

*Honorem augere studens*

*Jul. Card. Spinola*

*Episcopus Lucanus*

*Tibi Viator*

*Quandocunque prætereunti*

*Si in Venerationem hujus Imaginis*

*Caput flexeris,*

*Et Angelicam Salutationem recita-*  
*veris,*

*Quadraginta dies*

*De debitis Pænis*

*Indulgens remisit.*

The *Amphitheatre* here is so demolished, there are scarce any Foot-steps left to discover what it has been.

A a      Formerly

Formerly there were divers Hea-then Temples in this City, where- of there be still some small, though inconsiderable Remains, and where they stood are Churches built.

The Dominions of this State, are not more than forty Miles long, and where broadest not more than ten. It is under the Protection of the King of *Spain*.

Upon the Hills near *Lucca* are the Salutiferous Baths, which be much frequented, and good against many Distempers, either used as Baths, or the Waters drunk.

From *Lucca*, designing for *Genoa*, I went by Caleche to *Lariche*, and saw in my way the City of *Massa*, Subject to the D. of *Massa*, Sovereign Prince of the Family of *Cibo*. The City is generally painted in *Fresco*, and here the Prince resides. His Dominions are about fifty Miles in compass, being most Mountainous, and thence his Revenues arise; for here are got excellent White Marbles, which  
yield

*Massa.*

yield him 40000 Crowns per An.  
*Lariche* is a Port of the State of *Genoa*, and twenty five Leagues from that City, here it was the Duke of *Somerfet* was shot. Taking a *Felucca*, the next day by Noon, I arrived at *Genoa* in twenty four Hours.

From *Genoa*, passing the *Apennines*, I went to *Alexandria*, a Frontier-City of the State of *Milan*, and near *Montferrat* (a Province sold by the Duke of *Mantua* to the *French King*, who keeps a good Garrison at *Cassal*, 15 Miles from *Alexandria*,) for which Reason this State is never without a strong Garrison here. It consists generally of 3000 Soldiers, which (to prevent any Practices from the *French*) are changed every two Months, and mixt of divers Nations, *Italians*, *Germans*, *Flemings*, and *Swissers*. Leaving *Alexandria* I travelled the common Road to *Turin*.

Turin.

*Turin* is the principal City of *Piedmont*, and now the chief Residence of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince of *Piedmont*; the Streets are straight and large, and the Buildings the most Uniform I have ever seen. They appear to be of Stone, but are most only Brick plastered.

The *Piazza* of *S. Carlo* is very great, handsome Cloisters, and inhabited by the Nobility, to whose Palaces it must be a lessening to have Shops under them, did not the frequent Practices of the like in *Italy* make it the less regarded; for I have seen the ground Rooms of many Noble Palaces converted into Shops. The *Piazza Reale*, being not so regular as this, by consequence appears not so well. On one side is the Castle, an irregular old Building, and a dry Ditch round it. Here the Duke and his Court were wont to inhabit: at present it is the Court of the Dutchess Mother, the Duke living in a new Palace fronting this *Piazza*. It is  
not

not yet finished, but the Designs are great. Contiguous to this Palace is the Chapel building for the *Santissima Sindone*. (The same Linnen in which our Lord lay in the Sepulchre.) It will be all of Black Marble. Of the Relick there is this Account given, That *Hierusalem* falling into the Hands of the *Turks*, this with others was carried away by the Clergy, and delivered to the King of *Cyprus*; but afterwards in course of time these Infidels extending their Conquests to *Cyprus*, it was taken by a devout Lady of that Royal Family, and carried with her in her intended flight into *France*; but staying by the way with the Dutchess of *Savoy* (her near Kinswoman) at *Chambery*, left it there, where a Chapel was built for it, which was burnt, and the Relick miraculously preserved in the Flames; and upon the removal of the Duke of *Savoy*, and making his Residence in this City, it was translated hither. Few

of the Churches are finished ; the Jesuits is rich, though little, all covered with Marble ; they are building a great Colledge, which would have been much larger, and more Magnificent, had not the *Duke* forbid it ; however, when compleat, will be the most Noble Structure in the City.

Here are two very considerable publick Buildings, one a large Hospital, the other an Academy in which most Exercises are learnt, as well as at *Paris*. The *Duke* is young, and a good Horseman, which makes his Academy the more flourishing, and brings no small Advantage to *Turin*, by a great Concourse of Strangers. The Bastions are regular, and well lined, a Ditch round, but no Outworks. The Cittadel, which commands the City, is fortifying, and will make it of great Strength. In the middle is an excellent Well, never dry, the Water lies low, but the Horses can go down to it by an easie

ease descent, and return up another way, whereby they hinder not one another.

A Mile from the City is *La Valentine*, a sweet Palace of the Duke's, the Body indeed finished and furnished, but the Wings, with the Pavillions at each end, have only their shell. This was designed by the Dutchess *Christina*, Grand-Mother of this Duke, in the Minority of her Son (his Father) in the year 1660. which she not living to compleat, has remained imperfect. The Gardens lie behind the Palace, and at the bottom of them runs the River *Po*. The coming to this Palace is very pleasant and graceful, through double rows of Trees, which yield shade and coolness in the hottest Seasons: And here the *Corso* is kept.

About the like distance from the City, but on the other side the River *Po*, is the *Villa* of the Prince *Philibert (Carignani)* the Duke's Uncle, seated well on the declivity

of an Hill. I saw the Prince in his Court, who by his Address and Behaviour seemed very Courtly to the Ladies, though both Deaf and Dumb, however he converses very intelligibly by Signs with those are used to his Company, and Studies much; and I was told writ pertinently and with Judgment on any occasion.

The *Venaria Reale* is the hunting Palace of the *Duke*, to which Sport he is much addicted. It is in a good Country for it. Coming to the Palace there is a *Visto*, through handsome Uniform Buildings, and the Sight is terminated on the Front of the Palace. In the great Hall are Pictures of many Ladies of the Family, a stride on Horse-back, and in their Hunting Dresses. The Rooms on each side have many good Pictures. Below are the *Duke* and the *Dutchess* their Apartments, and for their Relations; all above Stairs are for the Court.



Courtiers. The *Duke's* Stables are well filled, and many of his Horses *English*. His Dominions are considerable, and he keeps the most splendid Court of any Prince in *Italy*, in which is more to be seen of the *French* than *Italian* Habit and Conversation, that Language most used, though both corruptly; the Habit most wore, and indeed all *French* Customs; and their Freedom prevail more than the *Italian*, which must be impute to their Neighbourhood to *France*, and the *Duke's* generally Marrying in that Court.

The Duke retains his Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, he stiles himself on his Coin, *King of Cyprus*, wears a close Crown, and is called his *Altezza Reale*.

From *Turin* in five Days I reached *Chambery*, passing over *Mount* MountCenis. *Cenis*, which parts *Italy* and *Savoy*, or indeed *France*, that Language being only spoke here. The Country is Mountainous and Barren,

ren, and People miserably Poor; many of them of both Sexes, and all Ages, had swelled Throats, imputed partly to the cold humid Air of the Clime, and partly to the Water, which is a kind of Snow-Broth.

Chambery.

In *Chambery* is little to be seen. It is the chief City of the Dutchy of *Savoy*; the Buildings old, but People numerous. After I had dined here, I went the same day for *Geneva*, and the next reach'd it. Ward was kept strictly at most of the Towns as I went, and all Travelers examined; so that if it had not been for my Pass, the *French Ambassador* gave me at *Turin*, I should have been stopp'd in my Journey.

Geneva.

*Geneva* is a free City and Common-wealth, confining upon *Savoy*, *France*, and *Switzerland*. The Revolutions here in *Calvin's* time, are so fresh in every One's Memory, they need not be recounted. The same Religion and Liberty are en-

enjoyed still among them. Their Territories are very small, extending scarce any way farther than the Gates. The Walls are strong, and well lined, and their Guards are always on Duty, because of the constant danger apprehended from *France* and *Savoy*. The Arsenal has Arms both Offensive and Defensive, where they shew the Scaling Ladders of the *Savoyards*, who were taken about forty years since, in their secret Attempt of surprizing the City, and immediately executed, to prevent any Intercession for their Lives. They observe the Anniversary of this Deliverance with Preaching and Prayers; and the Boys and meaner People sing and sell in the Streets, Ballads on the *Savoyards* disappointment. In the Arsenal they shew, for the absurdity of them, two Pictures that were Altar-pieces in this City, before the Reformation; one represents Christ (a Child) in his Mother's Arms, and  
S. Pe-

S. Peter presenting his Successor to him, both in *Pontificalibus*; the latter his Mitre and Cardinal's Hat lain by, to signifie his gradual Advance by those Steps to the Papacy. There is a greater Arsenal (if it be proper to call it so) among the Citizens, there being no Burgeſs, that is not provided with Arms in his Family, for himself and all able to bear them. These animate the People, and make them not afraid of a Siege, being also assured, if they can prevent a surprize, and defend themselves twenty four hours, their Neighbours of *Swiſſerland* will not fail to come to their relief with 40000 Men, whose Interest it is to preserve *Geneva*, both from the *French* and the *Savoyards*, being an inroad into their Country, which makes the Policy of the *Swiſſers* their best Security. The Famous Lake of *Geneva* runs through part of the City, and in case of necessity may be let into the Ditches.

The

The Church of *S. Peter*, formerly the *Dome*, and Seat of the Bishop and Canons of *Geneva*, is very plain, and without question much altered from what it was, now full of Seats, even the East end and Choire, where the Magistrates sit together. A great part of their Devotion is placed in hearing Sermons. I wastold there were twenty eight Preached every Week in the City.

This being a free City in matters of Religion, and protecting those who by any Necessities have been driven out of their Native Countries, has great Trade, and is Populous, believed to have 40000 Souls in it, and of them 6000 *French Refugees*.

The City is Famous for their well-tasted and fat Capons, and the Trouts of the Lake of a prodigious bigness; some are taken that weigh more than Thirty Pound, and are sold at dear rates; the Water is very limpid and clear.

The

The Motto to the Arms at *Geneva*, is,

*Post Tenebras Lux.*

Leaving *Geneva*, I directed my Course for *Lyons* in *France*, and after I had travelled three Leagues crossed the River *Rhofne*, which is there the Boundary betwixt *Savoy* and *France*.

*Lyons.*

*Lyons* lies about twenty two Leagues from *Geneva*. The Road is through the Province of *Bresse*, uneven and Mountainous.

I stayed some Days at *Lyons*, and resolved for *Paris* by *Orleans*. At *Roane* I took Boat (the usual Conveyance) and went down the pleasant River *Loire*, where the Water was so low, I was six or seven Days in getting to *Orleans*.

*Sulli.*

At *Sulli*, a Country Village on this River, the Duke of *Sulli* (one of

of the first Peers of *France*) has his *Chasteau*, where he generally lives; the Building is old, and being a Castle the Apartments are not to be expected very handsome; though that which the Duke has for himself is Noble. The Gardens contain a great compass of ground, and have many fine melancholy Walks with Rows of Trees on each side.

The City of *Orleans*, though Orleans. large in the extent, and extremely pleasant in the situation, has little in it to entertain a Traveller's Curiosity. The Church of the *Sainte Croix*, or Holy Cross, suffered much in one of their last Rebellions, and still labours under the Ruins thereof, though many Hands are daily employed in its Repairs. The Steeple all covered with Lead is esteemed one of the best in *France*, as was the Church too; for it is gracefully built, with many small Spires, or Pinnacles, very Ornamental.

Near

Near this Church is the University, most famous for the Study of the Law, and in which Degrees are taken. The Publick Schools, where the Professors and the Exercises be performed, are mean. On the Bridge, crossing the *Loire*, near a large Crucifix, is the Statue of *Joan la Pucelle d'Orleans*, a Sorceress; so called, because she twice relieved *Orleans* when besieged by the *English*; who about the year 1429, and in the Reign of our King *Henry VI.* having bewitched the Credulity of those Times, and being esteemed a Prophetess, went into the *French* Army, giving out she was a Messenger from God, to re-conquer from the *English* whatsoever they had in Possession there; whose Presence, with this Confidence, so encouraged and heartned the *French* Soldiers, that they recovered several places of Importance from the *English*. But in the year 1430. she making a Sally out of *Champaigne* (then besieged by



by the *English*) with 500 Men: Her Company was defeated by Sir *John of Lutzenborough*, and she taken and presented to the Duke of *Burgoine*. He sent her to the *Regent*, who sent her to the *Bishop* of the *Diocess*; who, after Judicial Proceeding against her as a Sorceress, and Deceiver of the *King* (meaning the King of *England*, then Crowned, and acknowledged King of *France*) and his Subjects, by her seeming shew of Sanctity and inhumane Cruelty, was after many delays, upon Promise of discovery of Secret Practices, and lastly of her feigned Pregnancy, burned at *Roan*. This City is reputed one of the pleasantest in *France*. The *Loire* runs by it, and the Country about it plain and fertile, full of Vineyards, and Plenty of Corn; their Wine is small and thin, yet well tasted; their Peaches for size and delicacy of Taste, are generally esteemed the best of *France*.

Hence it is 35 Leagues to *Paris*: all the Road is a Paved Causey of broad Stone, kept in good repair, the Country is much on a flat, and Soil rich.

While I continued at *Paris* I took notice, as I had opportunity, of what was most observable in that City. As also the Palaces of *Ver-sailles*, *Marli*, and *S. Germain*s, all which are so well known among us, I forbear being more particular in describing them here.

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